STEPHENS'
MALT
VINEGAR.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,914—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.	
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	11th	July
CALEDONIA	7546	E. H. Gordon	18th	"
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	25th	"
*PENINSULAR	3284	A. G. Cubitt	1st	Aug
M. L. CALEDONIA	7456	E. H. Gordon	8th	"
*ORIENTAL	3284	F. N. Tillard	14th	"
M. L. MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman.	22nd	"
*PENINSULAR	3284	A. G. Cubitt	29th	"
M. L. EGYPT	7913	G. L. Langhorne	5th	Sept.
*ORIENTAL	3284	F. N. Tillard	12th	"
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	19th	"
*PENINSULAR	3284	A. G. Cubitt	26th	"

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 20th June, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured. RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at reduced Rates. PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes. HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application. PASSENGERS met on arrival. BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks. PACKAGES cleared or shipped. CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and COVERNIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
			THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	30th July 1903.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,035	Planchin	10th Sept. 1903.
DUMBEA	5,807	Le Coispellier	8th Oct. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Le Coispellier, to sail on or about the 28th July, 1903.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
IMPERATOR	P. Ivelich	4,119	1st Oct., 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	G. Gilhuber	2,771	18th July 1903
*† VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	25th July 1903
*† TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,005	19th Aug. 1903
† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassovich	4,469	29th Sept. 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 602.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,400	23rd July 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to.

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Seacon House, 28, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.

COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE containing Valuable Information for Travellers sent on Application.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and cleared in cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates. ADVANCES on approved security.

CIRCULAR NOTES opened and amounts identified.

MONEY CHANGED for FIXED PERIODS.

BONDS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 17th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 14th July, at 10 a.m., calling at Karachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KATORIA," 1,150 tons, on THURSDAY, 16th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "PALITANA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 14th July.

S.S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 28th July.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

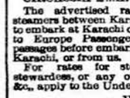
S.S. "SCINDIA," 2,750 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 11th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th July, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows:—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea).... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 520

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 885.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captains.	Sailing about,
ARABIA	George Read	14th July.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	31st July.
AUSTRALIA	Andrew Tait	21st Aug.
BRITANNIA	A. C. Turner, R. N. R.	3rd Sept.
KALIBIA	H. Tait	30th Sept.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	7th Oct.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	30th Oct.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	8th Nov.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "BOMBAY MARU," Captain T. Mural, 3,398 Tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on 17th instant.

For Freight and Passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 9th July, 1903.

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BOOKED free of charge for Commission, from Bombay, Calcutta and Colombo, to London, Liverpool, China, Japan, America and other Ports by the following lines:—

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
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RUBATTINO.
ELLERMAN (including) CITY AND HALL LINES.
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PACIFIC MAIL.
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Illustrated Hand-Books and Sailing Lists free on application to

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The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.,
Subordinate Judge, Dholka; First Class Magistrate Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N.-W.P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Hare's Reports, Hyde's Reports, Marshall's Reports, Coryton's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Hunter's Reports, Sirmur Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Law Reports, and Oudh Sutter cases, together with important cases from 1858 to 1862 decided by the SUDDER FOUJDARY ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. In DARR ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 126 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

PRICE Rs. 17, By Post As. 6 extra.
Apply to "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

Of Course you require the BEST Cup of Tea possible.
THEREFORE YOU SHOULD DRINK ONLY
BRITANNIA BRAND TEAS
(KANGRA VALLEY)
which are undoubtedly the BEST and CHEAPEST
And are specially selected from the CHOICEST GROWTHS OBTAINABLE.

TEA AND COFFEE MART,
80, 82, 84, HORNBY ROAD,
FORT, BOMBAY.

DO NOT DELAY.
PROCRASTINATION IS THE THIEF OF TIME.
WE WILL GIVE
Rs. 2,000
FIRST PRIZE.

Free Tickets will be issued up to 15th AUGUST, and the DRAWING will be held on the 22nd AUGUST, 1903, on the "Art Union Principle," in the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public, who are cordially invited to witness the *bona fide* drawing.

Prize Tickets will be presented free of cost to the Purchasers of a
SET OF SOVEREIGN STUDS,
Rs. 1-8,
OR A
STERLING CHAIN,
Rs. 1-8,
OR A
LADY'S NECK CHAIN,
Rs. 2,
OR AN
ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE,
Elegant and correct-time keeper.
(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 3-8
ENGLISH SQUARE TIME-PIECE,
None equal to these in the Market,
(WITH TEN YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
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WELL WORTH THE MONEY.
LADY'S OR GENT'S SILVER WATCH,
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UP-TO-DATE

These WATCHES and TIME-PIECES are up-to-date in London and America, not for their Cheapness but for thier Durability and Reliable Timekeeping.

PRIZES.

		Rs.
1 Prize	Cash	2,000
1	Do.	500
1	Do.	250
1	Do.	200
1	Do.	100
2 Prizes	" Rs. 75 each	150
6	Do.	300
10	Do.	200
100	Do.	400
100	Do.	300
300	Do.	600
533 Prizes	Total	5,000

N.B.—Out-station Orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. System
And NOT against Money Order.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS
178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

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ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
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Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO
CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

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ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

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R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 25,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ARIEL CYCLES.

Rs. 200 CASH OR HIRE SYSTEM.
ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.
CYCLE CAPES FOR THE MONSOON,
FOOTBALLS, CRICKET BALLS, WATER BOTTLES,
AND
RUBBER GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTION.
INSPECTION INVITED.

THE CORONATION CYCLE
AND
RUBBER GOODS DEPOT,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR ARIEL CYCLES.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[ESTABLISHED 1862]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

(ESTABLISHED 1856).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LD.
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.
now merged in the ROYAL INSURANCE, CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

NEMESIS' THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Re. 1

F. S. MADON & Co.,
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IS INVARIABLY A SURE PROOF
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EXCELLENCE
AND
THAT IS WHY

BAHADUR

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BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS

AND ENJOY A LARGER

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SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE CIDER.
APPLE BRAND
SHIPPED BY
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Rs. 8-0-0 PER DOZEN QUARTS.
" 5-0-0 " " PINTS.

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START, STOP AND FLY-BACK CHRONOGRAPHS.

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY ACCURATE.

[MPORTANT.—Every Timekeeper is carefully overhauled, adjusted and regulated and timed before delivery.

		Rs.
I.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	25
II.	Do. do. do. Superior quality	35
III.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Double or Split Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	55
IV.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Watch, combined with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	65
V.	Do. do. do. Superior quality	90
VI.	Silver Cased, Keyless, Double or Split Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	65
VII.	Silver Cased, Keyless Lever Chronograph and Watch, Crystal Face, Rs. 90; Hunting or Half-huntiug	100
VIII.	Silver Cased, Perfect Chronograph and Minute Recorder, with Watch, Keyless Lever movement of excellent quality, Crystal Face Case, Rs. 175; Hunting or Half-hunting	135
IX.	Silver Cased Double Crystal Keyless Lever Chronograph, with Minute Recorder and Watch	65
X.	Gold Cased Do. do. do. do. do.	175
XI.	Gold Cased Crystal Face, the Trainer's Chronograph and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement	135
XII.	Do. do. do. with Minute Recorder	210
XIII.	Gold Chronograph with Minute Recorder and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement of extra fine quality and finish. Crystal Face Case, Rs. 500; Hunting or Half-hunting	550
XIV.	Gold Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Chronograph with Minute Recorder and Watch of the highest quality, Rs. 950; Hunting or Half-hunting Case	1,050

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WEDDING CAKES, Artistically Decorated and Almond Iced, made to any size, at Re. 1-8 per lb.

WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS, Each Ornament complete with Bouquet, from Rs. 5 to 25 each. (A large selection to choose from.)

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WEDDING FAVORS, (with Satin Ribbon and Flowers).

WEDDING FLAGS, White Silk, As. 12 and Re. 1 each.

WEDDING CAKE WREATHS, a beautiful assortment.

WEDDING CAKE BOXES, in four sizes, from Re. 1 per dozen.

CONFETTI, Etc. Etc. Etc.

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MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.					Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to				Payable at death, or in			Age next Birthday
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.		15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7		64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15		64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7		64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15		64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7		64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0		64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9		64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2		65 1	48 6	39 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12		65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6		65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0		65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11		65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 9		66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2		66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 3	38 15		66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	63 4	47 1	39 12		66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10		67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9		67 8	51 5	43 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 5		67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 8	43 8		68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9		68 11	53 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11		69 3	54 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 13	46 14		69 13	55 8	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2		70 6	56 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7		71 0	56 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13		71 11	58 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The His Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

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CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "BOMBAY MARU," from SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in E. and P. DOCK. All claims for short delivery, damages, &c., must be sent to the Dock Office, ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Nevart Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 7th July, 1903.

POONA RACING SEASON 1903.

THE RACING SEASON will consist of the EXTRA MEETINGS and the POONA RACES and STEEPLE-CHASES.

The EXTRA MEETINGS will probably commence on SATURDAY, 25th July, and will be held about twelve Extra Meetings during July, August, September, and October, on SATURDAYS, whenever possible, and on special occasions.

The POONA RACES and STEEPLE-CHASES (six days) will be held on 23rd, 24th, and 25th September, and on 1st, 2nd, and 3rd October.

Rates for Season Tickets will be as follows :—

SEASON.	Tonga Boxes (Extra Meetings & Poona Races (6 days) & C. W. Stands)	Inn Enclosure (Extra Meetings only. (About 12 days).	Tonga Boxes and Stands (6 days).
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SINGLE TICKET	50	30	25
DOUBLE TICKET, i. e., two separate Tickets for one Lady and one Gentleman.	80	35	30
FAMILY TICKET, i. e., four separate Tickets for three Ladies and one Gentleman.	70	40	35
SINGLE TICKET (for Lady only)...	20	15	10
PRIVATE BOX to hold six persons (if available)	150	(In addition to above charges.)	

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE	Rs.	SECOND ENCLOSURE	Rs. a.
TICKET (Lady only)	2	SINGLE TICKET....	1 8
SINGLE TICKET	3		
DOUBLE TICKET, i. e., separate Tickets for 1 Lady and 1 Gentleman...	6	SOLDIERS in UNIFORM	1 0
FAMILY TICKET, i. e., separate Tickets for 2 Ladies and 1 Gentleman.	8	LADY	0 8
PRIVATE BOX (if available) to hold 6 persons... (in addition to above charges.)	13		

N.B.—RESERVED Accommodation for Ladies with Badges and for Members of the Turf Club who wear their Badges is reserved on both the first and top floors of the Stands.

Tickets are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club at the Race Stand, Poona, or at the gate.

No Tickets will be issued without payment.

SPECIAL TRAINS from and back to Bombay will run as usual.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
The Race Stand, Poona, 1st July, 1903.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of GANGJI ALLABAKHIA, late of Bombay, Khoja Inhabitant, a Merchant, Deceased,

AHMED GANGJI, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, a Merchant, residing at Comeraday, outside the Fort ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Tenth Day of July in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Three, and in the Third Year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

A. M. KAJIJI.
The 10th day of July, 1903.

PAYNE & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

LISTS OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge.

CASSUM ESSA, late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant.
EDWIN CHARLESWORTH HAMNETT, late Mining Engineer and Contractor, Bombay.
KANJI VALLUBH, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
C. H. T. BEAMAN, late Assistant Collector, Salt Revenue, Bombay.
A. O'LANGHLEN, late Guard, G. I. P. Railway, Ignatpuri.
CHARLES WILLIAM LEATHLEY JACKSON, Barrister-at-Law, late Clerk and Dealer of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, Bombay.
ARTHUR HENRY COLEDANE, late a Colonel in His Majesty's Indian Medical Service, Karachi.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed Estates, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the Undersigned at his Office, within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the Estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

T. J. STRANGMAN,
Ag. Administrator General.
Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 18th June, 1903.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1903.

THE TRUSTEES of the Port of Karachi having been authorised, under the sanction of the Government of India, conveyed in Finance and Commerce Department No. 2718-3, dated the 18th May 1903, embodied in Government of Bombay's Resolution No. 67, dated 27th idem, Marine Department, to raise a Loan of 4 1-2 lakhs, INVITE TENDERS for KARACHI PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of Rs. 2,00,000 only.

Under the powers vested in them by Section 69 A of the Karachi Port Trust Act VI of 1886) as amended by Act. II of 1902 the Trustees of the Port of Karachi have reserved unto themselves and set apart the sum of Rs. 2,50,000 from the above Loan of Rs. 4½ lakhs.

Debentures will be issued for Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, and will bear interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

Under present arrangements the interest Coupons will be payable at the Bank of Bombay, Bombay and Karachi.

The Loan will be repayable in 30 years.

Instalments will be payable as follows :—

5	per cent. on	Application.
20	" on	Allotment.
25	" on	17th October, 1903.
25	" on	17th January, 1904.
25	" on	31st March, 1904.

Interest will be calculated on the First Instalment from date of Allotment and on subsequent Instalments from date of Payment of such Instalments.

Tenderers paying up in full before Allotment will receive interest from date of allotment.

The Deposit of 5 per cent will be returned if no Allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on FRIDAY, the 17th July, 1903, by the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, at Karachi, at the Office of the Karachi Port Trust, Karachi.

Tenders should be submitted in a Sealed Cover addressed to the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, Karachi, and superscribed "Tender for Port Trust Loan."

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Manager and Secretary, Karachi Port Trust, and to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay.

Tenderers in Bombay may pay their Instalments into the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, to credit of the Karachi Port Trust, and forward that Bank's Receipt for the amount so paid with their Tender.

R. P. BARROW,
Chairman,
Karachi Port Trust,
Port Trust Office, Karachi, 12th June, 1903.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1903,

FORM OF TENDER,

I ..... hereby tender for Rupees ..... of Karachi Port Trust Debentures and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions stated at the rate of Rs. ..... for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose ..... for Rupees ..... and engage if my offer be accepted, in whole or in part, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay at Bombay or Karachi, the balance of the allotment on or before the .....

I require the amount in ..... Debentures of Rupees ..... each.

Signature .....

Address .....

Dated .....

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 5,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.
WM. GAIA PATERSON, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTERS, Esq.

SIR SWAYNE, K.C.M.G., A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SHANGHAE,
FOOCHOW,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
HAMBURG,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £725,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong,
Calcutta,	Singapore,	Foochow,
Madras,	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Bangkok,	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Batavia,	Hankow,
Penang,	Sourabaya,	Yokohama,
Taiping,	Manila	Kobe,
Medan, Deli (Sumatra),	Cebu, (Philippines),	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches ; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange ; issue Letters of Credits ; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

BANK OF CALCUTTA LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... " 15,50,000
Uncalled Capital ..... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS :

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the Daily Balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS received as the following rates of interest :—

	Per Annum Per cent.
For 2 Years..... 5	
" 1 Year 4½	"
" 6 Months..... 4	"
" 3 Months..... .....3½	"

The Bank offers special Facilities and Advice to Constituents as to the Purchase and Sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the Principle and Interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee Shareholders and Investors' Interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH :
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 9,000,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS :—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND ; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK, LD. ; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD. ; THE PARIS BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches :—Murree—(April to October),

Sub-Agencies :—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Moolan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 45,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—

2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Rupee Savings Bank Accounts are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 1,000 and upwards and receive 1 per cent. per annum from the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st May, 1903.

"MUSAFFI" PILLS

OF CASCARA AND MAYAPPLE

according to HUXLEY'S approved formula.

They "WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP"

For BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHES, INDIGESTION, as a Purgative, 2 to 3 Pills on going to bed.

For CONSTIPATION and DYSPEPSIA as a LAXATIVE and DINNER PILL, one for a dose.

100 Pills (sold in Bottles) for 12 Annas, plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS :

ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA,
ABDOOL REHMAN ST., BOMBAY.

UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.)

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c. which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, may arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys ; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "Dr. De Roos, London" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, as, unless these words are visible, the pills are worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary ; the aged and infirm ; the nervous and debilitated ; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from

RUBBER APPLIANCES.

SEND 2 STAMPS for Illustrated Booklet of Elastic Hosiery, Water Bottles, Bandages Belts, Trusses, Bandages, Enemas, Surgical Appliances, and Specialties of Every Description.

N.B.—We send all goods on approval, and guarantee our manufacture.

NORTHERN SURGICAL AND DOMESTIC APPLIANCE COMPANY.

Dept. K.

32, Seven Sisters Road, Holloway, London, England.

BANKER & Co.

GENT'S TAILORS AND LADIES' DRESSMAKERS.

GENT'S SUITS, &c., MADE ON INSTALMENT SYSTEM,

38, Esplanade Cross Road,

OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL.

FUTURE FROM HANDWRITING!

YOUR character, marriage partner described, business, love, health, changes and chief events accurately told. Send a specimen of your writing, signed with usual signature, and enclose twenty half-anna postage stamps and a stamped addressed envelope to

"GRAPHOLOGISTS,
Mandvi Post, Bombay."

NOTE.—Don't send it if you dislike plain speaking.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1902
ISSUED FOR..... £2,337,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£10,640,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£27,000,000

ASK FOR THE 1903 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Mystery, of Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, prevents premature exhaustion and loss of vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Euro peans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALBADEVI ROAD BOMBAY

THE NEW FRENCH REM

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the dexiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and supplies every liberto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a new days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually purges the system of the taint of whatever description, but by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and other of the more troublesome complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been for so much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early errors, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers is wanted, and see that the Government Stamp with the Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and, without which it is a forgery.

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. For Old Sores,
Cures Sore on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter from whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, & removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Colour-Sergeant Instructor Jno. Howarth, 2nd Vol. Battalion, Chester, writes:—"I suffered from Rheumatism in my arms and legs for over five years. I also had a bruised shin bone, through which I could feel only for a few months since it became. All sorts of remedies were applied, but none did any good for more than a few days. After a while I was recommended to try Clarke's Blood Mixture, which I did, and on taking the first bottle I felt relief. I therefore continued with this excellent medicine, and in effected a perfect cure. This was more than a year ago and I am pleased to say I have not felt the least pain since—in fact, I am in as good health as ever I was in my life."

"Moreover, I told two friends of mine who were laid up with Rheumatism of my case, and they tried 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' They are tailors by trade, and in seven days they were at work again. They say this medicine cannot be too highly praised."
May 18, 1899."

Mr. George Price, St. Margaret's-on-Thames writes:—"I feel that I should write you a few lines in praise of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I have been suffering these last few years with Eczema and Blotches, which prevented me following my occupation, and I can safely say I have spent scores of pounds in all sorts of other medicines, &c., but this while ago, however, I was advised by a friend of mine who has taken Clarke's Blood Mixture to try a bottle, and to my great relief I am a new man and able at the present time to go on with my business, being now quite well. In fact, I cannot give it too much praise. You are at liberty to make use of you like of this testimonial for the benefit of others who may be suffering from the same complaint.
"December 2, 1898."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that the Government Stamp affixed to every genuine package bears the name of the Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Limited, and without which it is a forgery. Sold by Chemists throughout the World. Beware of Imitations. Refuse Worthless Substitutes.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, JULY 9.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Cons'ls	85⅞	= — 3/16
2 per cent. Rentes	87 3/4	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£108 1/2	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Reduced Rupee Paper	£85 5/8	= — 1/16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	21 7/16	= + 1/16
2 months hence	21 1/16	= + 1/16
Spot in New York	53	= + 1/8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25 12	= 1/2
Berlin	20 38 3/4	= unchanged
New York Demand	4.87 1/4	= — 1/8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 per ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 9/8 per ct	= + 1/8
4 months sight Bills	3 3/4 per ct	= + 1/8
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 7/8 per ct	= + 1/8
4 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 7/8 per ct	= — 1/4
INVESTMENT—		
Day to-day loans	1 7/8 per ct	= — 1/8
7 day market loans	1 7/8 per ct	= + 1/4

Extra Council Bills allotments on Madras Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4d.

Sugar German granulated 1st marks 9.7-16, July-Aug. tone firm.

Para Rubber 4 per cent.

Rape oil.—Yellow Gujarat 35 1-4, July-Aug. H. A. D. Sellers.

Yellow Cawnpore 35 July-Aug. Sellers.

Brown 33 1-2 July-Aug. Sellers tone quiet.

Linseed sold 39, July-Aug. Sellers tone quiet.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull. Manchester quiet. Total sales 10,000. Spot 6·23 plus 10. Sold on speculation and for export 3,000. Imports 1,000. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·12	5·14	5·10	5·12
+5	+5	+6	+4
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·0	5·15	5·13	5·12
		—1	—1
	Mar.-April.		
	5·12		
	—1		

In New York—

Receipts	— bales.
Do. last year	900 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do. do. Continent	4,000
Mid-Uplands	12·20 + 00
Futures, month of July	12·40 + 05
Do. do. December	9·71 + 0

In New Orleans—

Spot	12 3-4 unchanged
Futures, month of July	12·62 + 35
Do. do. December	9·42 + 11
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Thursday, 9th July, 1903 :—

Cotton	5,683 bales.
Wheat	12,852 cwts.
Linseed	10,172 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	5,174 "
Gingellyseed	430 "
Poppyseed	2,210 "
Groundnuts	nil
Castorseed	3,3 3 "
Rice	1,112 "
Myrabollams	2,923 "
Cottonseed	1,702 "

BOMBAY, JULY 10.

During the past week the excitements in American markets has continued unabated, and the present climax was reached when a drop of 75 points in New York was followed by a further drop of 35 points the next day. The situation became quite dramatic and amounted almost to a panic. A reaction has since taken place, and to-day's advices give spot points up and July Futures 93 points up. Such sterling fluctuations as these show the gigantic gamble which is going on in cotton. The American markets are in the hands of speculators, and must be at their mercy for the present, as the position of cotton, until the new crop comes on the market to relieve it, is very strong. We give below the prices in New York for last week as compared with those ruling yesterday, 9th instant :—

	2nd July.	9th July.
Mid Uplands	13·00	12·20 = — 80
Futures, month of July	12·76	12·40 = — 36
" " "	Dec. 10·02	9·71 = — 31

The local market has been affected to a certain extent by this drop in America, and prices for Broady Cotton have given way from 5 to Rs 7 per candy. The busin ss pressing has on the whole been small, and Japan has been the chief buyer during the week. High grade lots are still in demand, but rs will not pay the price asked, and as the stock is very small holders are not prepared to give way to any extent. One or two bales have, however, changed hands at a considerable reduction on last week's prices, the holders having apparently become alarmed at the smart reaction in the American markets at the time. Westerns and Comps as have to a asked for, and Bengals taken to a moderate extent. There is a large quantity of low class Comras in stock, and holders would be willing to meet buyers should a demand arise. The mills have been buying quietly during the week.

In New Cop thers is very little doing, and the demand on the part of exporters has entirely left off. Prices for good Broach deliv ry, 20th March, 1904, and Fully Good Bengals, delivery 20th January, 1904, fell, respectively, to Rs. 224 and 175, but have since recovered owing to the better advices from the other side, and the rain continuing to hold off in these districts, are close at Rs. 227 and Rs. 178, respectively. Fine M. G. Bengal for November-December delivery, were offered during the week at Rs. 186, without finding buyers. Dhamargaum, Poolgaum cooli now be obtained at Rs. 190, 2,05 and Akola, Khamgaum fair staple at Rs. 205, Weather and Crops.—The rainfall continues unsatisfactory and until heavy and continuous rain sets in and gets up-country, there will be doubts as to the prospects of the coming crop. Bengal is apparently in the worst state, and the absence of rain there is causing anxiety. The Berars have so far done well and cotton sowing is making good progress. Khandesh also is doing well, and crop prospects are generally good. Kathiawar continues without rain and anxiety is being felt at the absence of it. Barsi has had sufficient rain. As there is heavy rain on the West Coast we may hope for a fresh burst of the monsoon shortly, and the rain in Bombay to-day forbodes hope to the

Linseed.—The market during the week has been quiet with a small business doing. The rate passed as Rs. 6-10-6 but improved to Rs. 6-11 in sympathy with the better feeling at Home, and closes to-day at Rs. 6-12 steady.

Rapeseed.—In this market also the demand has been small during the week and prices have remained practically stationary. The market closes unchanged at the following :—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 5	7 per cwt.
Yellow Cawnpore	" 5	13 "
Yellow Guzerat	" 6	0 "

Poppyseed.—There has been little or no demand during the week and the market closes dull at Rs. 6-5.

Castorseed.—The market opened at Rs. 2½ per candy, but buyers coming out the rate advanced to Rs. 2-9-0, at which price a small business was done. We close at Rs. 3-0-8 Gujrat and Rs. 2½ Madras.

Wheat.—There has been little doing in this market during the week, and the fluctuations in prices have been small. The following are closing quotations :—

Pissi 191 per cent.	Rs. 20 per candy.
Club No. 1	" 23 8 "
Hard Red	" 23 8 "

Freights.—The market has been very firm throughout the week, but little business has been done owing to buyers not responding to the rise which has taken place. A small business was done for Antwerp and Hamburg at 15s., but the rate has since increased to 17s. to 17s. 6d. The shortage of tonnage is being much felt especially for this month. The market closes firm and a further rise may be expected unless tonnage become available, and this at present seems unlikely.

The following steamers have been chartered this week :—

Steamer Clan Robertson, July loading, at 16—2 pp.		
" Beira	"	" at 17—2 9/16.
" Emma	"	" at 17-6—1 pp.
" Godsby	September	" at 15—2 Med. ports

Exchange.—There is no change of moment to record in the past week. Banks have been fair more keen to operate than merchants, and though prices may have changed their location they are substantially the same. Merchants are still hampered by dear tone, and no monsoon to speak of. The European mark ts for all produce are slack, and the well me of business is small. Freights have been a la siest shippers and the Bombay merchant is having a bad time at the moment. Council Bills will but the balance of trade is in their favour. Exchange will hardly advance just now, but we see no reason for a decline of anything over one-thirty-second in the near future.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.
Public Deposits	...	1,20,212 Decrease.
Other Deposits	...	4,00,000 Decrease.
Sundries	...	7,77,399 Decrease.
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	...	8,31,533 Increase.
Other Authorized Securities	...	1,58,491 Decrease.
Credits on Securities	...	77,241 Decrease.
Loans do.	do.	14,90,852 Increase.
Bills discounted & purchased		4,92,032 Decrease.
Balance with other Banks		2,36,968 Increase.
Sundries	...	7,14,094 Decrease.
Cash	...	3,84,854 Increase.

The Bank of Bengal weekly Cash Balance is 55 lakhs up, the Bank rate remaining unaltered at 4 per cent. per annum. The Bank of Bombay rate also remains unchanged at 4 per cent. per annum. The Cash Balance of the Bank of Madras is 13 lakhs up and the Bank rate has been reduced one per cent. to 6 per cent. per annum.

The mail of the 26th instant brings £80,000 silver and £10,000 gold and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	5,00,000
Bombay	"	36,00,000
Madras	"	1,50,000
	Rs.	42,50,000

The mail of the 3rd instant brings £10,000 silver and £40,000 gold and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	12,00,000
Bombay	"	18,00,000
Madras	"	nil
	Rs.	31,00,000.

The mail of the 16th instant brings £30,000 silver and £30,0 0 gold and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	29,00,000
Bombay		9,50,000
Madras	"	7,00,000
	Rs.	45,50,000

At the weekly allotments of Council Bills on Wednesday last 42·2 lakhs were given at 1s. 4d. The minimum rate received fell. One lakh Transfers was allotted to Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-32d. Extra Allotments were made of 4 lakhs to Calcutta at 1s. 4d. The total amount allotted during the week was 50·10 lakhs, and the amount to be allotted next week remains unchanged at 50 lakhs.

Government Paper.—The Government of India announced last Monday that they invited tenders for the 22nd July for 2 crores 3½ per cent. paper. The result of the announcement was to send paper down a bit to three quarters per cent. Probably the drop was accentuated by the lack of rain, for after a good downpour last night the market has rallied about one quarter per cent. We do not look for any great advance in rates before the new Loan is re placed. Afterwards the tendency of the market will be more or less governed by the Bank rate, but as money is plentiful, and is likely to remain so, we think the New Loan, notwithstanding, Paper, is likely to move upwards after the allotment.

	Repayable.	Rate.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	1923	101 1-2
4 per cent " "	1930	101 1-2
4 per cent " "	1932	101 1-2
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	1923	100
6 per cent " "	1940	101
6 per cent " "	Tanna	116
5 per cent " "	Sanitary	115
4 per cent Bo. Improvt Trust	1959	100 1-8
4 per cent " "	1961	101-8

Prices of Bullion :—

English Bar Silver, ex-duty, ready	Rs.	62-4-0
Do. do. 1st Settlement	Rs.	62-4-0
Do. do. 2nd do.	Rs.	62-2-0
English Bar Gold, ready	Rs.	24-1-3

In a steady market a small amount of business has been done by the Banks. Some of the Banks are reported to have bought silver shipment. We opened at Rs. 61-14-0 ex-duty ready and close at Rs. 62-4-0.

Piece Goods.—The market during the week has been quiet. Prices, however, have been fairly maintained although the tendency is for a drop. There has been a very moderate demand from up-country and dealers do not feel inclined to operate for forward business. Some business in Greys, Whites and Fancies, was put through during the earlier part of the week, but later on dealers would not buy at all until reports of rain are received from up-country. The Yarn Market keeps Firm with a fair enquiry, over 10,000 Bales have been sold during the past week at full rates. In China the Markets are improving, and comming up to the Bombay parity and fair sales are reported in both Hongkong and Shangai Marets.

Metals.—The Market for Copper and Yellow Metal is very quiet, and about 500 bundles ready Yellow Metal sheets were sold at £55-10 to £56-15. In Copper there is nothing doing. The Steel and Iron Markets are also very quiet, and only a small business is reported. In Spelter little or nothing is doing.

Coal.—Market Quiet.—A small sale of Dockrage Colliery is reported at Rs. 12, and for January to March next year a small sale of Gopalpicheck is reported at Rs. 11.

Sugars.—The market is quiet and unchanged. Bank of Bombay shares have changed hands at Rs. 1,295. Commercials are weak at Rs. 50. In Press shares nothing to hear, Indians, and Hingolees are in demand at Rs. 545 Rs. 570, Rs. 455, and Rs. 467 1-2 respectively. Harvey and Sabapathy have improved to Rs. 67. In Railway Companies Tapti Valleys have changed hands a and about Rs. 412 1-2 and Ahmedabad Prantej at and about Rs. 505 to 507 1-2. In mill shares Colabas, Sant and mill shares have declined to Rs. 3,850 Currimbhai's are unchanged at Rs 520 Davis at Rs. 232 1-2 and Chinas at Rs. 460 Ocora Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 455. Muirs, Greaves Co ton and Co. mill shares are all unchanged at previous quotations. Manekji Petit have changed hands at and about Rs. 1,975 and closed quiet at the rate. Morarjee have changed hands at Rs. 1,505 Shapurs are steady at Rs. 1,735. Centrals are quiet at Rs. 1,635. Savdobis are unchanged at Rs. 750. Kobinoors have changed hands at Rs. 280 and Standards at Rs. 275 Rs. to 285. In Miscellaneous list Alcock Ashdowns have improved to Rs. 262, at which rate a number of shares have been reported to have changed hands. Badham Piles have changed hands at Rs. 148. Bombay, Burmahs are steady at Rs. 6,625, and quarter shares are steady at Rs. 1,695. Remps have changed hands at Rs. 248, Treschers at Rs. 595, and Port Canning and Land Improvement Companies Mill Shares at Rs. 460. Bombay Telephones are steady at Rs. 24. The rest of the Companies are quiet and unchanged at previous quotations.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, JULY 10.

Exchange—Tone quiets but steady.

Bank T.T.	Is 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 6 do do	1s 4 9-32d.
French Francs 3 do do	169 1-2
Marks 3 do do	137 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	124 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do	172 1-2
Japan do do	152

Government Paper—Tone steady.

Cash	98-3
1st Settlement	98-2

Money Market, Tone, quiet.

Bank Rate—

Bank of England since	16th June	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do.	2nd July	4 do.
Bank of Bengal	do.	2nd "	4 do.
Bank of Madras	do.	7th "	6 do.

Seeds,

Linseed.—Tone steady.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	6	12	0

Rapeseed.—Tone unchanged.

Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	7	0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5	13	0
Yellow Guzerat Ready	6	0	0

Poppyseed.—Tone unchanged.

Ready	6	5	0

Castorseed.—Tone dull.

Ready	26	8	0

Wheat.—Tone steady.

Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs.	20 0
Club No. 1	"	23 8
Hard Red	"	23 8

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone firm.

Re-sales estimated sales	6,000 Bales
Imp rts	8,000 "

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·36	6·34	5·33	5·12
+24	+21	+9	
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·22	5·7	5·21	5·21
+12	+12	+12	+13
	Mar.-April.		
	5·24		
	+12		

Cotton.—The local markets is very steady, but the enquiry continues small. New crop is steady and prices unchanged from the morning quotations.

COTTON STATISTICS. Bales.

Receipts for the week	20,580
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 2nd July	2,409,241
Shipments for the week, to Europe	21,359
China, Japan, and Coast Ports	103
Total	21,711
Shipments from 1st October to 2nd July.	
Europe	924,869
Japan	293,404
China	21,599
Coast Ports	10,113
Total	1,25,015
Afloat in Harbour for Europe	6,043
China, Japan and Coast Ports	39,508
Week's Receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seed.	
Cotton	30,880 bales
Wheat	73,893 cwts
Linseed	40,050 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	43,898 "
Gingellyseed	5,123 "
Poppyseed	14,073 "
Groundnuts	241 "
Castorseed	13,381 "
Rice	17,854 "
Myrabollams	5,(14 "
Cottonseed	14,071 "

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.

Spots dull.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	92 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	97 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Paper	85 5-8
Bar Silver	24 7-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total Bullion £30,700,000, Decrease £100,000 ; Public deposits £7,070,000, decrease £1,130,000 ; Other deposits £40,020,000, increase £2,300,000 ; Other Securities £30,300,800, increase £11,300,000 ; Notes and Gold £34,900,000, decrease £400,000 ; The Bank's Reserve is 51 per cent. of the Liabilities.

St. Nicholas keeps up its reputation through the summer as well as the winter months. It gives every kind of amusement as well as food for the reasoner of its young readers—three stories, short, and one serial, five sketches, verses too numerous to mention, the "Nature and Science" page all entirely illustrated, the "Books and Reading" article with a new form of competition, and the puzzle which brings the usual contingent of guessers.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages and Deaths and Memoriam Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PATEL—July 10, Bai Awabai, daughter of Mr. Byramjee Framjee Patel, Principal of the Elphinstone High School and grand daughter of the late Mr Mancekjee Nanabhai Davar, aged 24 years. Funeral this afternoon at three o'clock at her father's residence, opposite Alfidass Bang, Girgaum.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES

GIBBES—MESSEL—June 20, at St James's Paddington-Capt A M Gibbes, 5th Fusilier, to Hilda Louise, daughter of Leonard Messel.

HALLETT—HOME—June 22, at St Mary Abbot's Kensington, the Rev H G, son of the Rev G L Hallett, rector of Dunkerton, Somerset, to Lucy, daughter of Sir A D Home K C B C B.

ROBERTS—MURRAY—June 23, at the Guards' Chapel Wellington Barrack, M G Roberts, late Scots Guards, to Irene Helen, daughter of Sir G Murray, K C B.

UMBSTON—BURN MURDOCH—June 6, at Florence, Major Ashton Barrett Lloyd Col R B Urmston C B, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, son of the late Capt W B Urmston R N to Christina Beatrice daughter of the late Rev A H Burn Murdoch, M A and niece of Lieut Gen Sir J G Ratray K C B.

VANE—MULCOK—June 18, at St Andrew's Church, Ashley Place, H R E Vane, Federated Malay States Civil Service son of the late Hon G Vane, C M G, late Treasurer of Ceylon, to Eileen Florentia, daughter of the late Col E Mulock, C B.

DEATHS.

ALDENBURG-BENTINCK—June 18, at Green Street, Park Lane, Lieut Col H C A F W Aldenburg-Bentinck, late Coldstream Guards (Count of the Holy Roman Empire), aged 56.

ALLEN—June 17, in South Africa, J H E Allen, lieutenant Royal Navy, sometime major 4th batt Highland Light Inf, aged 41.

BIRD—June 20 in Paris, Capt W J Bird late 8th Hussars, of Elton Lodge, Victoria Road, Kensing on, aged 44.

DUNCOMBE—June 17, at Berkeley Street, Miss E Duncombe, daughter of the late Hon A Duncombe, Very Rev Dean of York.

NEEDHAM—June 17, at Berry Hill, Taplow, widow of Major the Hon R Needham.

RODD—June 18, at Warberry, Tunbridge Wells Wilhelmina Widow of the late Admiral J H Rodd aged 83.

STOREY—June 18, at Albert Road, Clifton, H F Storey, M I C E, late Indian Public Works Department.

WHITCOMBE—June 21, at Cornwall Gardens, widow of W White Cooper, F R C S Surgeon-oculist to Queen Victoria, aged 79.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

NICHOLSON—July 2, at Kohat, the wife of Lieutenant T M Nicholson, 6th Punjab Infantry, of a son.

WHITAKER—June 23, at Jubulpore, the wife of A J Whitaker, Driver, G I P Railway, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

ATTWOOD—July 5, at Gharipur, of cirrhosis of the liver John Henry Attwood, of the Opium Department, Ghazipur.

BARMELL—June 15, at Feroseopore, of enteritis, Sub-Conductor F W Harmer, (Acting Barrack Master).

KNIGHT—July 4, at Rawalpindi, of heart failure, Samuel, the beloved youngest son of William and Ellen Knight, aged 20 years and 7 months.

MURRAY—June 23, at Ritherdon House, Madras, Alfred Walter Stanley, dearly loved youngest son of Mrs Murray and the late A W Stanley Murray, Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned District, aged 13 years, 10 months and 15 days.

WHARTON—July 7, at Allahabad, of enteric fever, Hugh Walwin, son of the late Thomas Wharton, Indigo Planter, aged 30 years 8 months and 27 days.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 29m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 0·0m., 0·5in. Low water, 5·47m., 0·38ft.

Acbar Manufacturing and Press Company, Carnac Bridge, 2 p.m.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. North Staffords, Bombay Gymkhana Second XI vs. Government Telegraph.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 29m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 0·39m., 1·0ft. Low water, 6·3m., 7·11s.

Prince's Docks.—The steamer Othello left the Dock on Thursday.

Victoria Dock.—The steamers Caledonia and Wilson Hill entered the Dock yesterday. The steamer Howick Hall left the Dock on Thursday, and the steamers Arabia, Thanstan, and Dwarka left yesterday.

Manockjee Nusserwanjee Petit's Charitable Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 4,983, the daily average being 160. The total of new patients was 651.

The Parthana Samaj.—The 33th Anniversary of the local Parthana Samaj commences to-day, when Professor S. R. Bhandarkar, M.A., will conduct the opening Divine Service, in Marathi, at 5-30 p.m. In connection with this anniversary Mr. H. Narayanrao, B.A., B.L., will give an address to students to-morrow (Sunday) at 8 p.m., and the Hon. Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar will preach a Sermon at 5 p.m.

Band at the Parsee Gymkhana.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. C. A. B. Crommelin and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play (under the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. B. C. Daro, Bandmaster, during the cricket Match at the Parsee Gymkhana cricket ground to-day :—

The Brooklyn Cake-walk.....Thurban
Overture.....The Beautiful Galatea...Suppe
Selection.....Toe Belle of Cairo ....Kinsey Pelle
Waltz—Moonlight on the Rhine...Waldteufel
Barn Dance.....Honeysuckle and Bee...Karl Kaps
Valse from The Fortunetelier .....Herbert
The Mower Car Galop.....Retford

Ignorance no Excuse.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Murray charged Hansa Bheova, a Hindu, with accepting a gratification to screen the offender from punishment. The evidence showed that on the 22nd May last, the accused filed an information before the then Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, charging one Bajaba Gumpat with cheating and criminal breach of trust in respect of a number of copper pots of the value of Rs. 11. The accused subsequently compounded the case without the knowledge and permission of the court in consideration of a promissory note for Rs. 25 from Bajaba, and he caused admitted the offence and pleaded ignorance of law. He was fined Rs. 40, or in default was ordered to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment.

The Tables Turned.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Cassum Kala was brought up on a warrant to answer a charge of detaining a married woman, named Aishabi, preferred against him by Ibrahim Cassum. Mr. Khalil, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Kapadia, pleader, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that the complainant married one Aishabi, daughter of Nurji Mistri residing in Ghogari Mohole, about 17 years ago, and both lived as husband and wife till about three years ago when Aishabi left the protection of her husband and went to reside with her father. About a month and a half ago the complainant was informed that his wife was living with the accused in Ghogari Mohola. The defence was that the complainant divorced his wife about the beginning of June last and before he filed the information before his Worship. One Akbar Sayed Abdool Nalb Kazi, deposed that he divorced the complainant on his agreeing to receive a sum of Rs. 20 from his wife. The sum was given and the complainant had signed the divorce paper in his presence. His Worship remarked that the evidence of the Naib Kazi was sufficient for him to dispose of the case. It was clear that at the time the complainant filed his information he was not the husband of Aishabi, therefore, he was not competent to make a charge. He considered the charge to be groundless and discharged the accused. The complainant was then charged with making a false and vexatious complaints. The Magistrate said that he had caused the accused to be unnecessarily arrested and put to the expense of defending himself. He ordered the complainant to pay Rs. 50 to the accused as compensation.

More Cocaine Prosecutions.—At the Esplande Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Tr. ird Presidency Magistrate, Inspector McMullen of the Opium Department, charged Mahadeo Behari, aged 16, with selling cocaine without a license Mr. Rustom Pestonjee Jehangir, Assistant Collector of the Abkari, prosecuted ; and Mr. B. J. Dhondi, pleader, defended the accused. Mr. McMullen said that he arrested the accused while selling cocaine in Bhuleshwar. The accused in denying the charge said that she had found the cocaine in the street. It was a coloured mixture of some spices, cocaine. His Worship remarked that the cocaine sellers seemed to have resorted to a new device to evade the law. Probably they mixed cocaine with other ingredients to make detection difficult. It was necessary to ascertain by chemical analysis whether the packets seized actually contained cocaine. One Girdhardas Gokuldas deposed that the article before the Court was a mixture of powdered sajji or, nutmeg, and another drug called Akalkara. That was his recipe as a substitute for cocaine, which was a prohibited article. His Worship observed that the articles should be analysed. The packets were sent to the chemical analyser for analysis, and the hearing was adjourned.—Kashavjee Raghunath was charged in the same Court with selling cocaine without a license at Bhuleshwar. The accused was arrested on Thursday night by sub-Inspector Vithaldas Kapadia while dealing cocaine in the shop of Babulal Jagannath, a panseller in Bhuleshwar. He said the cocaine did not belong to him, he sold it for his master, Babulal. His worship remarked that were it not for persons like the accused, pan wallas would be at a loss to secure unscrupulous servants, who would sell cocaine for them. He fined the accused Rs. 25, or in default sentenced him to seven days' rigorous imprisonment. Babulal, the master of the accused, was then charged with abetment of the offence and fined Rs. 125, or in default sentenced to undergo six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.—Inspector Dias charged Husseinkhan Mahmudkhan, a hawker, with selling a similar article. The accused sold six annas worth of cocaine in his house in Bachwada on Thursday to one Babu Vithu who was deputed by the Inspector with marked coins. After buying the drug Babu made a signal to his man who made the accused suspicious. He threw away the marked coins and giving two blows to Babu snatched the packets from him. A search was made and the marked coins as well as a quantity of cocaine was recovered from his house. His Worship remarked that was the worst case of its kind. The accused did not sell cocaine in a shop, but in the room in which he lived. He sentenced the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default to undergo a further term of

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EL ALIENTO, in 50's 12 0
LA SEMIRAMIS, SPOTTED, in 100's ... 11 0
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Trentetc, 2,535 tons, Captain H W Kenrick, sailed yesterday for China and Japan, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain D L Nielson sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo, and Mr G Barker, Mr J Barker and 40 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain T W Corkhill, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Calcutta 6th June via coast ports with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Secundra, 1,875 tons, Captain F D C Dening arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 5th June via coast ports, with a general cargo and one deck passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Wistow Hall, 2,139 tons, Captain E C Liddley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, 13th June, via Liverpool, with a general cargo and Mr Anderson and one deck passenger.

MEN-OF-WAR and ROYAL INDIAN MARINE Ships.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus.....2135 Pears.....Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie.....E J C Hordern.....R I M
Magdala.....Turret-ship
Algerine.....Turret-ship
Investigator.....Comdr T H Heming.....R I M
Torpedo Boat No. 100... ....
Do No 102... ....
Do No 103... ....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 10.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
H M S Pomone		Jones			Royal Navy
Carthage	3933	Davidson			T Tajbhoy
Lansdowne	2157	Butler			M M & Co
Deutschland bq	788	Nacoda			The Captain
Parramatta	2981	Roberts			P & O Co
Eden (ship)	414	Dahl			The Captain
Khora	1491	Forbes			M M & Co
Chindwara	1201	McLean			M M & Co
Culna	1464	Kirkham			M M & Co
Golobria	3420	Kendall			M M & Co
Bycalla	1195	MacGregor			M M & Co
Kohinur	1915	Mackinnon			T M & Co
Pultala	1892	Fry			M M & Co
W Brindle	2736	Gibson			W & A & Co
Beswada	3270	Archdeacon			M M & Co
Virawa	3333	Hutcheson	Calcutta, &c.		M M & Co
Allen (ship)	196	Sapiogue			Captain
Pundit	281	Crebbin			T M & Co
Shahnoor	2198	Raffin	Cochin	15-7	E Tajbhoy
Sutherland	2277	Wallace			Bombay Co
Hugin	829	Anderson			Bombay Co
Dumra	769	Lemarchand			M M & Co
Nawab	2741	Corkhill			M M & Co
Secundra	1675	Denning			M M & Co
Caledonia	3329	Tocque			P & O Co
Wistow Hall	2139	Laddlay			K N & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Ilota	3382	Robertson			M M & Co
C	Marienfels	3825	Pedersen	Karachi	15-7	Glen & Co
D	Clan Urquhart	3767	McPherson	Dunkirk	15-7	F M & Co
F	Bombay Maru	3398	Murai	Yokohama	16-7	N Y Kaisha
G	Gulf of Trinidad	2350	Hughes	R S Ports	14-7	E&P S N Co
H	Indravati	113	Mahomed	Karachi	14-7	Shepd & Co
M	Courland	760	Esmail	Mormugoa	11-7	Shepd & Co
N	Falls of Keltie	2150	King	Baltimore	10-7	W & A G & Co
O	Cromwell	1977	Woodruff	Antwerp	20-7	M M & Co
P	Palitana	1924	Lemarchand	Durban	14-7	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Sabarmati ..... 521 Ebrahim ..... Shepd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
1	Valetta	2743	Palmer	China	16-7	P & O Co
2	Arabia	2749	Read	Liverpool	11-7	W & A G & Co
3	Balduino	3014	Brusaca	Genoa	15-7	F Crocco
4	Capri	2715	Bosito	China	17-7	F Crocco
5	Chusan	2852	Cocko	China	9-7	P & O Co
6	Nankin	2557	Roberts	Kobe	18-7	P & O S N Co
8	Laeisz	3332	Wellhoefer	Amsterdam	15-7	W Bro
10 & 11	Kangra	1158	Wasson	P Gulf	16-7	M M & Co
12	Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	11-7	P & O Co
16	Dumra	769	Lemntchand			M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
9	Nawab s	Corkhill	Calcutta, June 6
10	Secundra s	Dewing	Calcutta, June 5
	Caledonia s	Tocque	London, June 19
	Wistow Hall s	Laddlay	Glasgow, June 13

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Dwarka s	Nielson	Karachi
	Tientsin s	Kenrick	China, &c

The steamer Nawab, entered for loading yesterday for Calcutta, &c.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Clan Line Clan MacArthur arrived London this morning of 9th.

Clan Line Clan Fraser left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta morning of 9th.

The N Y K steamer Idzumi Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 10th inst.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Arabia s—40 bales wool Carrimbhoy Nanjee; 340 bales cotton waste H E Bode and Sons.

FOR ANTWERP.

Cromwell s—896 cwts mowrah d Fortes Fortes and Co; 400 cwts wheat 4000 cwts linseed Tata and Co; 300 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Marienfels s—6 bales hemp Pershotum Rhimjee; 350 bales cotton Forbes Forbes and Co; 250 bales cotton A Haschock and Co; 130 bales cottonfly Jokersey Rhamjee; 90 bales cottonfly J C Podywalla; 1070 cwts oilcakes Forbes Forbes and Co; 55 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons; 200 cwts rapeseed Volkart Brothers.

Loch s—935 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR BIRKMEN.

Marienfels s—110 bales cotton Forbes Forbes and Co; 38 cases bristles Glade and Co.

FOR AVONMOUTH.

Clan Urquhart s—26 30 cwts cottonseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR UEBERSEE.

Deo Balduino s—20 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Deo Balduino s—100 bales cotton The Bombay Company.

FOR KOBE.

Nankin s—300 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 103 bales cotton Goculdas Do ss and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bombay Maru s—200 bales twist Tata and Co.

FOR HONG KONG.

Nankin s—400 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 197 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

Bombay Maru s—40 bales twist J David.

DIVINE SERVICE.

FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 12TH JULY.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Ajutter in G, Hymns—176, 162, 313 and 539.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—234, 19 and 215.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—38 and 43.
Collections are for Church expenses.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

(Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a.m.—Choral Celebration of the Holy Communion.
Hymns—187, 314 and 550.
11 a.m.—Parade Service.
Hymns—27 and 183.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral and Sermon.
Hymns—224, 178, 277 and 27.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, (Waudby Road.)

11 a.m.—Joint Service—(St Andrew's Church).
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
6 p.m.—Evening Service. Rev. Alex. S. Crichton.
Hymns—221, 155 and 91.
Psalm—124.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—156, 520, 322, and 349.
4 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—403, 3 8 and 370.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH.

Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a.m.—Litany, Holy Communion and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).—Preacher Rev. Father Nicholson.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
10-45 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral)—Preacher Rev. Father Tovey. Alms for the Poor.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—190, 323 and 163.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—209, 288, 287 and 537.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

(Apollo Bunder.)

9-45 a.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
11 a.m.—Divine Service.—Preacher Bishop Warne, D.D.
6 p.m.—Divine Service. Preacher Rev. L. E. Linnell.
All Seats free and Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL. (Madras Time.)

8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
8-30 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
Hymns—194, 254, and 248.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—180, 298 and 395.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 11.

Before the Honble Mr Justice B. TYEBJEE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

525-02—F P Pavri Mahomed Hasan tin Shaik Ahmed Makba vs Mahomed Ibrahim bin Mahomed Ismail Makba and others—Scrabjee and J—Part heard.

Commercial Cause.

668,02—Kanga and P—Magnalal Vijbhukandas vs Sitharam Nuthumul—Tyabjee and Co—Part heard.

Long Causes.

123-03—Bhaishanker K and G—Bai Jaikorebai widow vs Jaichund Kapurchand—Mulla and M.

380,00 Mantri and B—Bhuwanishanker Wesudeo Patak vs Satyabhamabai widow—Captain and V.

210,02—Mahawji and V—Harilal Janmadas vs Hargowandas Jagjiwandas—Matoobhoy J and M.

490-01—Wadia and G—Heerjee Bhojraj vs Rawjee Raghonath and others—Mahon B and N.

636,02—R P Mehta—Gunput Gyanoo vs Bhimji Radhaji bin Amirbux—D D Romer.

455 01—J Pastoo—Peerajl Bheovha vs Luxmon Habati.

194,01—Tyabjee D and Co—Waghjee Seohur and another vs Bai Luxmibai widow and another Ninga S B—Payne and Co.

640,02—Smetham B and N—Bai Chatoorbai widow vs Manmohun Purshotum and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

619,02—Hiralal D—Chagli Narcin vs Madhowrao Sakharam—Tyabjee D and Co.

533,02—Tyabjee D Co—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Mirza Mahomed Shirazi and another—Craigie L and G and Mirza and M.

753,98—Shamrao and M—Vinayek Dhondiraj Bivalker vs Narotum Anandjee—Payne and Co.

ECONOMY

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The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1903.

MARCO POLO.

IT is most satisfactory to know that the carping critics, mostly stay-at-home theorists, who girded at Marco Polo as an unreliable writer of travellers tales, have been proved to be wrong, and that the great and literal Ser Marco has been reinstated in the ranks of authentic as well as interesting explorers, for his book is one of the most delightful of any, old or new, and this generation of readers have the consolation of knowing that while they are doing what amuses and interests, they are learning facts about the numerous regions that few people have the luck to visit when they take up Marco Polo. The third edition of this work, now brought out by John Murray, "The Travels of Marco Polo," edited by Professor Henri Cordier is more than welcome. It comes when the two first imprints have not only been exhausted, but when copies are so rare that high prices raise them above the reach of the public. Professor Henri Cordier has acquitted himself well of the heavy task which was as delicate as it was difficult. He utilises all the notes that Sir Henry Yule enriched the second edition with, and adds the results of the researches of the latest travellers in Persia, in Central Asia, and Western and South Western China, explorers who proved the accuracy of Marco Polo in his descriptions of those countries. A memoir of Sir Henry Yule by his daughter is an interesting feature of these volumes. The Magnifico Messer Marco Polo, as his first translator, Ramusio, call d him was not the first of his family to venture into the great kingdom of Tartary, his father and uncle had travelled there before him. They had journeyed to the court of the great Khan and wandered home again, taking Marco with them the second time to the East, and traversing the Eastern and the Indian seas, on their return voyage to Venice, Marco dictated to Rusticiano an orderly account of his travels and discoveries at a time when writing was not the general accomplishment it is now. According to Ramusio Marco had "a large part of his nurture among the uncultivated Tartars," and when the three Polos returned to Venice, they had "a certain indescribable smack of the Tartar both in air and accent" and had all but forgotten their Venetian tongue, and very troublesome they found it to persuade their friends of their identity. But Marco thought of a plan, the final tableau of which was to rip up their shabby clothes and pour out of the seams, the rubies, emeralds, sapphires, carbuncles, and diamonds into which they had changed the wealth that Kublai Khan had bestowed on them. Then indeed the friends recognised them. And then began a questioning as to the regions they had been in of which the "ever polite and gracious Messer Marco," told them all he could.

Dip wherever the reader wishes into these travels, he is obliged to read on, and follow Marco, not indeed always content when he says, halt, enough, which he very often does. He describes in a few words many places with which many are now familiar, Kashmir, or Keshimur, is "inhabited by a people who are idolaters and have a language of their own. They have an astonishing acquaintance with the devilries of enchantment insomuch as that they make their idols to speak. The men are brown and lean, but the women, taking them as brunettes, are very beautiful." And after a little further description on broad lines, he says, "Now we will quit this country and not go any further in the same direction, for if we did so we should enter India; and that I do not wish to do at present." And he goes off to Badashan, and then "three days to the north east, always among mountains, you get to such a height that 'tis said to be the highest place in the world." This is the Pamir, across which, then as now, men rode for twelve days together, and he found no green thing but bitter cold in which fire would not burn brightly, nor cook food effectually. We now know—and the Russians appreciate it—that rich grass grows in the short summer there. The Caraonas, still undefined people, ruthless banditti, went near to catching Messer Marco himself, and he thus describes their tactics:—"When they wish to make a plundering incursion they have certain devilish enchantments, whereby they do bring darkness over the face of day, and this darkness they will make to extend over a space of seven days' journey. They ride abreast, sometimes to the number of 10,000. In this way they extend across the whole plain that they are going to harry, and catch every living thing that is found outside of the towns and villages; man, woman, or beast, nothing can escape them. The old men whom they take in this way they butcher; the young men and the women they sell for slaves in other countries; thus the whole land is ruined and has become well-high a desert." Persia, the eight Kingdoms of which Marco Polo dismisses with a bare mention, then supplied horses to India, "horses of great price," being worth each as much as 200 livres Tournois; asses, too, came from there trained to "a capital amble." But many of the Persians were cruel and murderous and much given to frequent homicide. The traders and artisans were skilful seven hundred years ago, and the Persian ladies embroidered exquisitely, working hangings so deftly that they are marvels to see. The best falcons in the world were to be found in Kerman, so that in hunting and hawking the Persian merchants had plenty of diversion. Marco Polo's style is remarkable for its terseness; he wastes no words, and with an assurance such as "Now I have told you all about the manners and customs of the Tartars," dismisses his subject and takes up another. Of places in China he reiterates the same formula everywhere. "The people are Idolaters, subjects of the Great Khan, and have paper-money." Sir Henry Yule's notes culled from the works of writers, travellers, and geographers, are invaluable in following the clever Venetian; they amplify and explain almost every detail which time has obscured or translators imperfectly rendered.

Ser Marco had no scientific prejudices. He describes the place where the great Kublai Khan sent to procure the best Gerfalcons as being so far north that "you leave the North Star somewhat behind you towards the South." It sounds almost like the feat of squaring the circle. And he told tales of the provinces "northward as far as the Ocean Sea, beyond which there is no more land at all." But granted that he had limitations as to superstition and general condemnation of "Idolatres" we cannot go far wrong in accepting his conclusions formed on the spot in so many still little known regions. The Conservatism of the East is proved by his pages. Seven hundred years ago silk was made in China, the mines in Persia and in India were worked in a happy-go-lucky manner, the people of all the countries, in which the Polos travelled, behaved identically as they do to-day. Traders from the West have been centuries coming and going among them. Christian settlements were flourishing in China when Marco first visited it, but neither they nor he nor any man since has done much to alter the methods of the yellow or any other race. Individuals are touched by the process of what we call civilisation, but nations retain their indelible characteristics if they did not, where would be the interest for the traveller? It would be very dull to find only different degrees of Western progress everywhere, Whitechapel in one country, Mayfair in another, Birmingham and Manchester ideas and people in the furthest East. Marco Polo spoke of all the peoples among whom he wandered mostly with profound contempt. To his orthodox mind they were hopeless Idolaters, and he is amusing sometimes in his simple support of a superstition of his own, while he condemns all those of the East wholesale. There was an exception to this. Kublai Khan was in Marco Polo's eyes "the most potent man, as regards forces and lands and treasure, that existeth in the world or ever hath existed from the time of our First Father Adam until this day" He was certainly a great and mighty conqueror, though he fought but one "most parlous and fierce and fearful battle" himself, at which he brought into the field 760,000 horse, besides footmen, winning the victory over Nayan, a Christian who had done grievously amiss in rebelling against the Khan, his liege lord. He had Nayan, when taken prisoner, tossed to and fro in a carpet until he died. In all his other campaigns he committed the actual fighting to his sons or barons. The illustrations to these two volumes are numerous, plans of cities, temples, mountain passes, race types, documents, everything in fact that can elucidate the text, and heighten the charm of the book. The cheap price, three guineas for the edition in cloth binding, precludes a growl at its not being in more æsthetic form.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that plague is still very active, and that practically no improvement in respect of that disease has taken place for some weeks past, the statistics of the mortality of the city of Bombay exhibit a remarkable decline this week, and the figures of previous years are quite put into the shade. Last week 532 deaths occurred, a decrease over the preceding seven days of no less than 40, and equivalent to a decline in the death rate of nearly 3 per thousand per annum. When compared with last year's figure and the mean of the five years the satisfactory nature of the present state of the city's health is still more remarkable. Although plague had reached its lowest ebb in the corresponding period of last year there were 104 more deaths and the death rate was 6·4 higher. The improvement is most manifest in respect of febrile diseases, although a very satisfactory decline in regard to diseases of the respiratory organs has been one of the contributory causes of this week's satisfactory return. The number of plague deaths totalled 88, only two less than the previous week's figure, 62 higher than last year's total, and 44 in excess of the mean of the five years No single district recorded ten deaths, but there is one aspect of the present situation which would show conditions to be even worse than they appear. Only about half a dozen districts were immune during the seven days just ended. The mortality was distributed evenly over the whole city, and this proves that everywhere the plague is lurking, and that it only needs favourable climatic conditions to make it spring forth once more with undiminished virulence. A curious instance of the irresponsible manner in which disease fluctuates is afforded by the mortality from measles, That disease accounted for only five deaths last week against 19 in the corresponding week of last year and an average mortality of 8. Thus, notwithstanding the serious mortality so recently caused by measles, the city is better off in that respect than it has been for years Small-pox still lingers; again it was responsible for 14 deaths, and this is still much higher than is usual in the city. But turning to fevers we find a very satisfactory state of things. The total mortality from all descriptions of fever was only 31, a decline over the seven days of 41, and a decrease compared with the average of 51. The continued improvement noticed in this direction almost gives ground for hope that malaria is gradually being ousted from the city. Then again there was a decrease in the mortality due to respiratory diseases other than phthisis. Phthisis exhibited a slight increase, but it is still below what may be regarded as the normal. The health of the Parsee community remains particularly good, and that of the Europeans is unaltered. One strange feature of the week's vital statistics was an extraordinarily low birth rate,

EAST AFRICAN PROGRESS.

IT is gratifying to learn that the trouble which the Mad Mullah is now causing in Somaliland is not likely to be repeated further south. Sir Charles Eliot, the British Commissioner for the East Africa Protectorate, in the course of an exceedingly interesting report, states that the relations of Great Britain with the Somali of Jubaland are improving and that they are taking kindly to civilization. On the other hand he deprecates a forward policy in this part of the country, lest it should lead to collisions with the wild and intractable nomads who have not yet settled down to civilised life, and thus necessitate more troublesome and expensive expeditions. The future of the country is assured, and the Commissioner states that a large part of it is suitable for European colonization, concessions are being negotiated for, and when they have been obtained, there seems reason to hope that commerce will blossom out and agriculture will offer abundant possibilities to the colonist. He calls upon Government to assist in the establishment of such conditions as will assure the development of the countries' possibilities for wheat-growing and stock-raising. Some of the customs of the less civilized tribes, as described by the Commissioner, are very amusing. It appears that the Masai have now taken to wearing red blankets, and their Chief even wears a great coat. The Commissioner adds:—"It is only when we reach Kavirondo, the district bordering Lake Victoria, that the whole costume of the ladies consists of a layer of castor oil. Telegraph wire forms the favourite dress of the Nandi belles, and the male sex make raids on the railway to procure this article. They are also attracted by a particular kind of bolt, which forms an ideal instrument for braining your enemy, and is, therefore, obviously wasted in railway construction." Another characteristic of these curious people is their strange view of family relations. During the famine which caused so much suffering, it appears that a number of the women left their Wakamba lads and went to live with Indian settlers. Now that brighter days have returned, the Wakamba are embarrassing their Indian neighbours by demands for the children which have been born to them. They do not ask for their wives back again, but hold that they have a right to the children, and according to the Commissioner no amount of argument will show them that their demands are unreasonable. Trouble appears to have arisen owing to the unwillingness of sportsmen to respect the rules which have been laid down for the preservation of the game with which this country abounds. In view of the ruthless slaughter of big game in South Africa recently, it is to be hoped that Government will take measures to enforce the game regulations rigidly. As yet the East Africa Protectorate can boast of being a veritable Paradise for the sportsman, but unless proper restrictions are laid down and enforced, that statement will not hold good a few years hence.

BOMBAY CROP PROSPECTS.

THERE was rain in nearly all the districts of the Presidency during last week, but nothing like average monsoon rainfall has yet been received, and over a considerable number of districts complaints of a shortage of water are now being made. The young plants are beginning to manifest serious effects from the drought, and although the situation is not yet serious, a general downfall would be very beneficial. Sind is an especial sufferer. In that province hardly any rain has fallen as yet. The river is high, but the operations of the season are being retarded owing to an inadequacy of water. In Karachi the canals are low, and as a consequence cultivators find it difficult to proceed with the transplantation of rice. The same difficulty has cropped up in Larkhana, and there is also a deficiency of water in some talukas of the Upper Sind Frontier and Thar and Parkar. Throughout Sind agriculturists are engaged with the sowing of the kharif crops and the transplantation of rice. Turning to Gujarat the effects of the dilatory arrival of the rains are also very noticeable. In Ahmedabad, where sowing has been commenced and sugarcane is being irrigated, rain is most urgently needed in all talukas. In the Panch Mahals the same complaint is being made, and there the young maize plants are withering for want of rain. The situation is not quite so serious in Kaira, but still the supplies of water which have fallen up to the present have been quite inadequate, and the same remark applies to Broach, where the fields are everywhere ready for cultivation and the sowing of cotton has commenced. Matters are more satisfactory in the Konkan, where rain was normal for the season during the week. The amount of moisture received in Thana, however, has not yet been adequate for requirements, and as a consequence the transplantation of the young crops is being retarded. Kolaba reports an entirely satisfactory condition of affairs, and in Ratnagiri there are few reasons for complaint at present. The cultivation of cotton has been commenced throughout Khandesh. In the Deccan sowing operations have been delayed for want of rain, and transplantation is also being retarded. In the Southern Mahratta Country, too, cultivators will require further downfalls before work can be proceeded with satisfactorily. There is a sufficiency of fodder throughout the Presidency, and agricultural stock remains in good condition. Prices as a rule are stationary.

THE INDAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

IT is noticeable that during the short period of three years that Mr. McLean has been in charge of the Telegraph Department two great reorganisation schemes, the one improving the position of the Signalling Establishment, and the other effecting a necessary augmentation to the staff of the superior officers, have been carried through. A third scheme involving the revision and reduction of the telegraph tariff was referred to at the last Budget debate in Calcutta. It may be hoped that it will be brought into effect before next November, when the Director-General, in whose period of office it has been initiated, completes his tenure of appointment. Two important additional lines of telegraph are about to be set up, namely, from Gilgit to Chitral, and from Gangtok in Sikkim, where the wire now terminates, to Khamba Jong, within the borders of Thibet, where Major Younghusband is to meet the representatives from Lhassa. At present Chitral has no telegraphic communication with India, but by the time Lord Kitchener reaches it next September it is likely that this defect will have been remedied. Materials for the Chitral line are being sent via the Malakand pass, while the personnel are proceeding through Kashmir. The route taken by the wire will be via Mastuj. The work will be superintended on the Gilgit side by Mr. Nigel Jones and on the Chitral side by Mr. Rigby.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Persia with the homeward Mails of the 4th instant arrived at Aden at 5 a. m. yesterday.

THAT mysterious disease "Kala-azar" continues to take its toll of the population of Assam, and during last year 6,319 deaths, nearly 700 more than in the previous year, were recorded as due to it.

WE are glad to know that Chief Justice Sir John Stanley, who has been invalided at Mussoorie from the effects of a severe chill caught on his way up from the plains, is now very much better.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay to-day from London by the P. and O. S. N. Company's Mail steamer Caledonia were:—Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks, Commanding Bombay District, Sir A. White, Hon. Mr. C. Nair, Raja of Baria, and Commander Fletcher (from Aden.)

FROM the 27th ultimo to the 3rd instant, 2 Europeans, 8 East Indians, 18 Native Christians, 190 Hindus, and 30 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 353, the death-rate being 36·0 per mille, and the mean for the 10 previous years being 23·4. The deaths are thus classified:—Fevers 120, bowel complaints 47, and other causes 186.

MR. DOUGLAS FRESHFIELD, who recently made a tour through Sikkim and Eastern Nepal, with the special object of reconnoitring Kunchenjunga, has just completed a work dealing with the expedition. Mr. Freshfield obtained a gold medal at Paris in 1900 for his Caucasus book, and this year the Founder's Gold Medal of the Royal Geographical Society for his Caucasian and Himalayan travels and services to geographical research.

WH

TELEGRAMS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE POPE'S ILLNESS.

A TURN FOR THE BETTER.

THE DOCTORS AMAZED.

ANOTHER OPERATION.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The Pope really appears to be rallying and relief from his operation continues.

The doctors are amazed.

His Holiness conferred for a long time to-day with Cardinal Rampolla, dealing with perfect lucidness with important affairs, and giving his orders in connection therewith.

LONDON, JULY 10.

After consultation with Professor Rossoni, a bulletin was issued at five o'clock last evening, which characterises the Pope's condition as grave A pleuritic liquid is again accumulating. Nevertheless his Holiness afterwards conversed with his nephews for three-quarters of an hour and held reception of Cardinals, talking lucidly and in good spirits. The ecclesiastics profess surprise at the severity of the bulletins, but there is no slackening in the preparations for a conclave.

LATER.

The pleura of his Holiness the Pope was again tapped this morning successfully by Professor Ascoli who, however, is of opinion that the end is near.

DEPARTURE OF M. LOUBET.

FAREWELL TO THE KING.

AN EXCHANGE OF TELEGRAMS.

DECORATION FOR GENERAL FRENCH.

LONDON, JULY 9.

President Loubet departed from London this morning, His Majesty the King, the Prince of Wales, and a distinguished assemblage were at the station to bid him farewell notwithstanding the early hour.

President Loubet, in his farewell telegram to the King from Dover, speaking of France as the friend of England, expresses the keynote of the whole visit which has brought to light the genuinely friendly feeling between the two people.

The King, in his reply, said:—"I am deeply touched by the kind words of your telegram and appreciated your visit has given you pleasure. My most ardent desire is that the rapprochement between the two countries may be durable."

President Loubet has created General French a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour.

LATER.

The German and Austrian papers are beginning to appreciate the significance of President Loubet's visit to London.

AMERICAN SQUADRON AT PORTSMOUTH.

OFFICERS AND MEN FETED.

SPEECH BY LORD CHARLES BERESFORD.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The American Squadron which was lately at Kiel is now making a long stay at Portsmouth where the officers and men are being greatly feted.

The Admiral and officers attended the State Ball last night, and were entertained at lunch to-day by the Pilgrim Club.

Lord Charles Beresford, who presided, referred to the gratifying effects of President Loubet's visit, and said the time was coming when the King would be known as Edward the Peacemaker.

He predicted that if President Roosevelt came to England he would have a reception such as had never before been given to the Chief of a State.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The King entertained the officers of the American Squadron at dinner at Buckingham Palace last night. The Prince of Wales and most of the Cabinet Ministers were present.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 10.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent, cabling from London yesterday, says that the American Squadron at Portsmouth has been heartily welcomed, and entertained locally. President Loubet is, however, monopolising the interest of the general public. Admiral Cotton and his officers were received by the King, and attended a State Ball last evening.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AFFAIRS IN THE FAR EAST.

A SECRET CONFERENCE.

MOMENTOUS QUESTIONS UNDER CONSIDERATION.

LONDON, JULY 9.

Reuter wires from Peking that a secret conference is being held at Port Arthur which is attended by all the prominent Russian Officials in China, Manchuria, and Korea. It is believed that momentous questions are being considered at the conference.

The Japanese war feeling in North China is becoming very strong.

LABOUR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

AN INTER-COLONIAL COUNCIL.

WHITE LABOUR FOR THE RAILWAYS.

An inter-Colonial Council held at Johannesberg has passed a Resolution to instruct the Railway Committee to build the new lines with white labour and not to contract for the importation of coloured labour until legislation is introduced insuring the repatriation of such labour.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PROPOSALS.

A LIBERAL COUNCIL.

THE UNIONIST FREE TRADERS.

LONDON, JULY 10.

At a meeting held yesterday of the members of the last Liberal Government, it was decided that it was not expedient at present to take steps to compel a further Parliamentary debate on Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposals.

At a meeting of the committee of Unionist free-traders, at which Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Lord Goschen were present, it was decided to convene a meeting of the Unionist free-trade members of the House of Commons on the 13th instant, when it will probably be decided to approach the Premier with a view to securing a debate before the close of the Session.

It is understood that a Unionist Free Trade League will be formed.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE BERBER-SUAKIM RAILWAY.

SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS MADE.

LONDON, JULY 9.

Lord Cranborne, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said a despatch from Lord Cromer reports that, notwithstanding the difficulties that have been met, substantial progress is being made in the preliminaries of the Berber to Suakim railway, and the work will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

THE HENLEY REGATTA.

THE SILVER GOBLETS.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The Berlin Rowing Club has won the Silver Goblets at Henley. This is the first time foreigners have won them.

THE INCREASED PAY OF TROOPS.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The award of Lord Alverstone as arbitrator in the question of increased pay of troops says that the whole additional pay issued in India from 1st April, 1904, under the Royal Warrant of 27th March, 1902, shall be borne by the revenues of India. The award is dated 4th May.

THE KHEDIVE AND THE JOCKEY CLUB.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The Khedive has been elected an honorary member of the Jockey Club.

MR. MACAULIFFE'S COMING WORK.

THE SIKH SCRIPTURES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 9.

Mr. Macauliffe proceeds home in march to supervise the publication in England of his translation of the Sikh Scriptures, which is now nearly complete.

RAIN ON THE WEST COAST.

Rain is increasing on the West Coast, and strong south-westerly winds are setting in Upper India.

THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

The appointments to fill the newly sanctioned posts in the Telegraph Department are not yet settled.

GOLF AT POONA.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT vs. BOMBAY COMMAND.

POONA, JULY 10.

An interesting Golf match was contested at Yeroda yesterday afternoon. A large gathering of spectators were present. The match was between Bombay Government and the Bombay Command Headquarters. Lord Northcote made the top score, and the match was won easily by the Bombay Government by fifteen holes or five games to three. The following were the results:—

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.		BOMBAY COMMAND HEADQUARTERS.	
Lord Northcote	6	Genl Bingham	0
Sir James Monteath	3	Sir Robert Low	0
The Hon Mr Fulton	0	Genl Greenfield	1
Mr Muir Mackenzie..	4	Col Broadfield	0
The Hon Mr Edgerley ..	0	Major Anderson	2
The Hon Mr Tate....	0	Capt Watson.....	1
Mr J A Anderson	4	Capt Sandys	0
Mr Rondall	2	Capt Stack.....	0
Total.....	19	Total	4

"GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS."

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Hore Ruthven, of the Black Watch, to be extra A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy.

Indian Medical Service.—Lieutenants Graham, Sprawson, Mackelvie, Lapsley, Cazaly, Brown, Coppinger, Spittele, Oxley, Macnee, Deas, Houston, Keys, Young, Good, Chalmers, Hamilton, and Goodkin to be Captains. Lieutenants Brown, Vieyra, Kiddle, Bulteel, Lunham, and Hutchreys are posted to the Bombay Command.

G. I. P. Railway Volunteers—Messrs Barton, Stokes, and Cooke are Gazetted to Commissions.

Long service medals have been conferred on Conductors Parkinson, Kent, and Brookes, and Sub-conductors Ellis, and Thurston in the Ordnance Department.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Campbell has been granted two months' extension of leave.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JULY 9.

Royal Artillery Postings.—Lieutenant Colonel Bailward, 33rd Field Brigade, to India, and Lieutenant D. Sneyd to the 53rd Garrison Company.

Royal Engineers Postings.—Captain Stokes from the Simla to the Bengal Command, and Major T. Fraser to be Commanding Royal Engineer, Quetta Sub-district.

SIMLA, JULY 10

The new Native Infantry lines at Quetta are to be completed this year.

It is notified that the recent increase in the establishment of Senior Assistant Surgeons is to preserve the due proportion between the several grades of the service consequent on the addition of Assistant Surgeons on account of the organization of the Army Bearer Corps. Promotions to senior grades in each command will, therefore, not be made until authorized. The military strength of Assistant Surgeons in the command is complete.

The question is under consideration of employing a specially selected officer in each command to preside over local committees for examinations in Urdu, thereby ensuring a uniformity of standard and obviating the difficulty of obtaining qualified presidents.

The office of Military Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad will be abolished on the 30th instant. The records will then be made over to the custody of a local civil Secretariat.

The following copy of a letter from the Adjutant-General in India to the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces in Bengal will probably cause some speculation and amusement:—"I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 504 M., dated the 3rd June, 1903, relative to the explanation of the Officer Commanding, as to the custom obtaining in that battalion of burying rifles when in camp, and in reply to say that in His Excellency's opinion this custom is not only conducive to damage to the rifles but is an improper and unmilitary method of caring for the arms, and must be discontinued." We understand that a number of similar orders will be issued, says the "Pioneer," shortly. For instance: "The Officer Commanding . . . . should be informed that even when well soaked in oil soldiers' uniforms should not be used for lighting camp fires: the practice is at once inconvenient to the soldier and expensive to the State. Battery mules should not as a general rule be used as targets: more convenient employment for these useful and expensive animals may easily be found by the exercise of a little ingenuity and forethought. "Unless the provocation is very great Bandsmen who play out of tune on guest nights should not be Court-martialled and shot. Discharge will usually be found a sufficient punishment. Where the extreme penalty is inflicted, it is not permissible to pay funeral expenses and compensation to relatives from the corps funds". "Artillery officers are reminded that the value of the modern breech-loading gun depends to a large extent upon the preservation of the breech block. Even when firing blank it is undesirable that the guns should be habitually used without the breech block, and it is well to remember that satisfactory shooting can rarely be made in its absence. The practice of breech blocks as paper weights is not one that commends itself to His Excellency: it should be at once discontinued." "Cavalry and Artillery horses should not be shod with ammunition boots, the ordinary iron horse shoe will be found much more serviceable."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

ADVANCEMENTS IN THE SUPERIOR ESTABLISHMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, JULY 9.

A Resolution of the Government of India in the Public Works Department is published, announcing the sanction by the Secretary of State of certain improvements in the pay and prospects of the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, which are to take effect from the 16th of March last. The arrangements sanctioned includes:—(1) The formation of five new divisions (Superintendents Charges); (2) The strengthening of the office of the Director-General by the addition of two officers designated Deputy Directors, thereby providing for the initiation of schemes of improvement and touring. These have the effect of increasing the number of charges above the rank of Assistant Superintendent from 31 to 38. (3) The pay of the two Directors is raised from Rs. 1,600 monthly; that of the Deputy Directors is to be Rs. 1,600; and that of the four Chief Superintendents, whose pay is now Rs. 1,125 plus 75 equal Rs. 1,200 is to be formed into two classes with two Chief Superintendents in each on rates of pay of Rs. 1,250 and Rs 1,400 monthly, respectively. A time limit of service is simultaneously introduced and a limiting scale of promotion within the various grades in order to prevent the occurrence of the period of rapid promotion, followed by one of comparative stagnation.

The ultimate scale will include Superintendents, First Grade, 23; Second Grade 13; Assistant Superintendents, First Grade, 9; Second Grade 19; Third Grade 12; Fourth Grade 14, but this will only be gradually worked up to a time of qualification for promotion being fixed of three years' service in the fourth grade of Assistant Superintendent, 3 1-2 in the third grade, and 4 1-2 in the second grade, while before the promotion to Superintendent, Second Grade, 3 1-2 years must be spent in the grade immediately below, and the qualification for Superintendent, First Grade, is 4½ years as Superintendent, Second Grade.

A modification is allowed where men have spent more than their requisite service in the lower grades, and less than that required in the high ones, and where an officer qualified by the time limit is passed over for promotion, and another officer is promoted in his place, the latter will not be required to have put in the qualifying service.

Officiating and temporary promotions will continue to be made from Assistant Superintendent to Superintendent and above, but Assistant Superintendents, first grade, holding Superintendents' charges, when not temporarily promoted under the new scale, will draw Rs. 50 charge allowance and additional pay of Rs. 700 monthly. Assistant superintendents, second or lower grades in the same position, will similarly receive a charge allowance of Rs. 150 monthly. The four grades of Assistant Superintendent are also to be formed into one class instead of two as at present. This puts an end to temporary promotions of Assistant Superintendents from the third to the second grade, but existing incumbents will not be allowed to suffer. The distribution of appointments will now be as follows:—At the head office one Director-General, one Director of Construction and another of Traffic, one Deputy Director of Traffic and another of Construction, also two Superintendents. There will be a Superintendent at Agra also, and the divisions will be arranged as follows, with a Superintendent in charge of each:—(1) Arakan, (2) Assam, (3) Bellary, (4) Bengal, (5) Bombay, (6) Lower Burma, (7) Upper Burma, (8) Central Provinces, (9) Eastern Bengal, (10) East Coast, (11) Madras, (12) United Provinces, (13) Punjab, (14) Rajputana, (15) Sind and Baluchistan, (16) N. W. Frontier Province and Kashmir, (17) Calcutta Presidency, (18) Bombay Presidency, (19) Madras Presidency, (20) not yet formed but to replace the proposed North East Division.

*The first portion of this message appeared in yesterday's morning's issue.

A MAGNETIC STORM.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS DISTURBED.

A magnetic storm of considerable magnitude consequent upon the recent sunspot outbreak interrupted all telegraph traffic in Northern India this afternoon.

A BALL AT SNOWDON.

THE VICEROY PRESENT.

SIMLA, JULY 10.

Lord Kitchener gave a Ball at Snowdon to-night, which will be remembered as one of the prettiest ever held in Simla. The whole place was beautifully decorated and illuminated, and some six hundred guests were present, including H. E. the Viceroy, Lady Curzon, and all the principal people in the station.

THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

The Committee appointed to consider the question of moving the headquarters of the Punjab Government from Simla has concluded its sittings, and it is understood that its report is being sent home to the Secretary of State, whose sanction would have to be obtained before any change could be made.

TRANSMISSION BY V. P. P. POST.

SIMLA, JULY 10.

It is notified that in future no article will be accepted for transmission by value payable parcels post unless the sender declares it to be sent in the execution of a bona fide order.

STERLING LOANS.

It is notified that applications from local bodies for permission to issue sterling loans will be entertained only in cases in which there is a reasonable prospect of money being raised at interest not exceeding 4 per cent, and at a price not appreciably below par. Applications should be made in sufficient time to admit of a reference to the Secretary of State before sanction is given to issue a sterling loan. Local bodies borrowing in sterling will have to make their own arrangements for bringing the capital raised to India and for remitting interest to holders of stock. Such remittances will not be made by Government agency nor be brought on to Government account.

A FATAL QUARRY ACCIDENT.

SIMLA, JULY 10.

An unlucky accident happened in a quarry near Jutog yesterday, several hillmen who were at work being overwhelmed in a slip of the rock. One man was taken out alive, and is now in hospital. The dead body of another has been recovered, and the hillmen say that five men are still unaccounted for, but the mass of rock which has fallen is so large that it has not yet been possible to recover the bodies.

THE SIMLA WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply is growing so short at Simla that is has become necessary to close the hydrants for all but a couple of hours daily, and horses may have to be sent down if the drought continues.

DEATH OF MR. RIDNEY TROTTER.

An old Simla resident, Mr. Ridney Trotter, late Small Cause Court Pleader, died here last night after prolonged suffering from cancer.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 26.

THE DIFFERENTIAL TARIFF QUESTION.

Now that there is no longer any possibility of the Government coming to grief over the Irish Land Bill, and thus precipitating a general election between the hay and corn harvests, political excitement is a little calmer. But the calmness is the calmness that comes before the storm—the "burra chupp" so to say. In the meanwhile the respective parties are preparing for the appeal to the country which though it may not come so soon as was expected until a week ago cannot be delayed very much longer. On the side of Mr. Chamberlain the principal events of the week have been the meeting of members favourable to his policy; the conference of members and manufacturers; and the great demonstration this afternoon at the Constitutional Club when speeches, which, if the Chairman Lord Hertford is a time prophet, will be regarded in future years as historical, were made by Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Balfour apparently alarmed by the threatened schism of a section of his followers under the leadership of Sir M. Hicks-Beach declared that it would be perfect folly on the part of the Conservative party "to make particular opinions upon economic subjects the test of party loyalty. But surely there must be some test or other unless the present system of ins and outs is abolished in favour of a permanent Cabinet. Mr. Chamberlain's disclaimer of any desire to oust Mr. Balfour from the leadership of the party was interesting in view of the motives attributed to him by some of his opponents, and his whole speech seems to have been aimed as to justify the enthusiasm of his hearers. In Parliament the Liberal leaders are not active enough for some of their supporters, but there is something to be said for the cautious attitude they are following. Outside Parliament the Liberals are not inactive as witness the emergency meeting held at the City Liberal Club a few days ago; the similar meeting to be held at the National Liberal Club next Tuesday, and the approaching gathering of the National Liberal Federation. Everybody is asking what Sir Michael Hicks-Beach means to do. The next few days should supply an answer to this and many other interesting points in the great controversy. I see that Sir Edward Sassoon has been asking whether the investigation instituted by the Cabinet is to include India. If Sir Edward had inquired at the India Office his question would be superfluous. The investigation at the India Office was in full swing even before he asked his question.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

Magnificent weather, a welcome relief from recent atmospheric vagaries, has favoured the celebration of his Majesty's birthday, and the scene on the Horse Guards Parade at the always interesting ceremony of trooping the colours revived memories of last year's pageantry. To-night the streets will be crowded to see the illuminations. As I write they are filling, and traffic is in some parts of the West End congested. The usual Birthday Dinners are being given by Ministers. Lord George Hamilton as Secretary of State for India, has the following guests at the India Office:—His Highness the Raja of Pudukota, Earl Percy, M.P.; Lord Wenlock, Lord Reay, Lord Harris, Sir James Fergusson, M.P.; Sir M. Grant Duff, Sir Alfred Lyall, General Sir A. Power Palmer, Sir Charles Crosthwaite, Sir James Mackay, Sir Steuart C. Bayley, Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, General Sir John J. H. Gordon, Sir John Edge, Sir Philip Hutchins, Lieutenant-General Sir A. R. Badcock, Mr. F. C. L. Merchant, Sir Arthur Godley, Sir Horace Walpole, Major-General Sir Edward Stedman, Sir William Lee Warner, Mr. J. F. Finlay, the Bishop of Madras, Major-General Sir R. Wemyss, Mr. George Birdwood, Sir Frederick Fryer, Sir Charles Lyall, Sir Henry Cotton, Surgeon-General Sir W. Roe Hooper, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir W. H. Curzon Wyllie, Mr. Richmond Ritchie, Mr. T. W. Holderness, Mr. E. Grant Burls, Mr. L. Abrahams, Mr. F. R. Upcott, Colonel Hutchinson, Mr. F. O. B. Trevor, Colonel J. W. Ottley, R.E.; Mr. H. H. Shepherd, Sir Henry Prinsep, Mr. J. B. Fuller, Mr. A. G. Scott, Mr. A. N. Wollaston, Sir William Godsell, Mr. F. C. Holiday, Mr. Justice Ameer Ali, Mr. Justice Crowe, Mr. F. F. Crossley, Mr. T. Hastings, Captain Clive, M.P., and the Honourable W. Ellice.

Of the Birthday Honours nothing need be said except that at last the proprietor of the "Daily Telegraph" has got the peerage for which he has long been designated, and that outside the rewards to deserving officials the list with a few exceptions is the most colourless we have seen for a long time, and that is saying a great deal.

THE CAPE FLAGGING CASE.

In none of the comments I have seen on the unexpected verdict in this case have I observed any reference to the curious wording of the finding as delivered on Tuesday:—"The court find that the prisoners are not guilty of all the charges." If I had happened to have been at Wellington Barracks at the time, and had had any "locus standi," I should almost have been tempted to ask the gallant Major-General, who presided, whether if the accused were not guilty of all the charges were they guilty of any of them, and if so, which? What of course the court meant was that the prisoners were not guilty of any of the charges. But this little piece of criticism, which I hope may not entail any unpleasant consequences to myself, may perhaps be considered trivial in view of the deep indignation felt on every hand at what is rightly considered by all fair-minded men as an singularly unintelligible decision. Some of as large as that of any penny London morning journal points out that an "honourable acquittal" was, of course, out of the question and that the actual verdict leaves the accused with a slur upon their reputations. But the question is say, is whether, even so, adequate justice has been done. Your contemporary goes on to say:—"The officer implicated were accused of conduct unbecoming officers and gentlemen. The standard of conduct in the British Army is fortunately a high one. There are hundreds of men bearing his Majesty's commission who resent 'ragging' even when it takes a cleanly and comparatively harmless form, and when it is practised upon a brother officer, who may have opportunities of calling his assailants to account by the use of physical force against them singly on some subsequent occasion. Such men will bitterly resent a verdict which declares that ragging of the kind practised by the accused upon the person of a civilian, not one of their selves, is such conduct as befits officers and gentlemen. They will feel that their own honour is touched, and from them the sternest condemnation of this affair may be expected." Everybody sees that the offence is exaggerated by the victim being a civilian. The strongest condemnation I have heard has been uttered by soldiers who as serious men feel how much injury is being done to the best interests of the Army by the behaviour from time to time of a certain type of "smart" officers. "How," asks the "Standard," "can the high reputation of the British Army survive under the jealous scrutiny of vigilant foreign rivals when one or other of these ignominious regimental scandals becomes the subject of daily discussion? Young Guardsmen and subalterns of smart cavalry regiments must be required to do their work properly, and to act in a manner befitting persons who are placed in authority over others. There is no room in a modern Army, and least of all in our own, for men who have no respect either for themselves or their profession." Says another Conservative morning paper:—"The members of the court may think they have, by their fencing, avoided straining the reputation of the Army. As a matter of fact, they have merely confirmed the bad opinion which nine people out of ten have of military tribunals." An esteemed Bombay Civilian was in the Mount Nelson Hotel when the disgraceful incident occurred, and was invited to join in the mock court-martial. But being like his father a shrewd man he said he should like to ask one or two questions before saying yea or no. He then proceeded to ask: Whether Stanford was a Yeomanry officer? "No." Was he a volunteer officer? "No." "Then," he said, "I will have nothing to do with the affair," and forthwith went off to bed. Sir W. P. Treloar of Ludgate Hill is a citizen of credit and renown, and what he says may be taken as typical of the best sort of city opinion, which as we all know is highly valued by all ranks of the Army from Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener downwards. The ex-Sheriff of London writes:—"Thank you, I say, as one of the public for your leading article on this subject. It is a scandalous verdict. Any one who was publicly known to be guilty of such conduct as was proved against these officers and gentlemen would, I believe, be turned out of any respectable London Club. I agree with you that the verdict is most unsatisfactory." Mr. H. C. Richards, M.P., has given notice of the following question:—"To ask the Secretary of State for War, what steps he proposes to take to prevent the repetition of civilians being tried by so-called court-martials; and if any General Orders are to be issued by him or by his authority, to prevent any further ill-treatment of unpopular officers or civilians by commissioned officers in his Majesty's Army."

POLITICAL PITFALLS.

Election stones just now are apropos. Here is one I heard the other day. At a recent general election a popular candidate on the Liberal side failed to secure election to what his friends had come to regard as almost a perfectly safe seat. Inquiries made afterwards went to show that the only apparent reason for his defeat was that after working all day during the contest with his Liberal friends he dined and spent the evening with his Conservative friends! I wonder if he was aware of the late Mark Pattison's advice to his friends namely, to "vote with the Liberals and live with the Tories." If amongst the readers of the "Bombay Gazette" there are any aspiring gentlemen who may be thinking of coming home to stand as Liberal candidates at the approaching general election let them take warning in time. What I suppose the famous Oxford don meant was that there are (or were) more struggling men in the Liberal party than in the Conservative party, and that struggling men have not as many opportunities for cultivating the graces of life as the more fortunate people who have already "arrived." Although Mr. Chamberlain in a moment of perhaps not unjustifiable irritation retorted upon his former colleagues associates that at any rate his new friends were gentlemen, there are in these days quite as many of what Mark Pattison called rough men on the one side as the other. And of the two I am not sure that the Tory "bounder" is not a degree more unbearable than the Liberal "rotter."

RETIREMENT OF A BOMBAY CIVILIAN.

All Bombay will, I am sure, be sorry to learn that Dr. John Pollen, C.I.E., the popular and efficient Collector of Customs, is not returning to India. His leave was about to expire, and he would in the ordinary course of events have left by to-day's mail, but he has decided for purely domestic reasons to say what all Anglo-Indians have to say sometime or another good bye to India. His application for permission to retire is now before the Secretary of State, and will of course be granted in the usual way. Private letters received from Bombay a week ago mentioned that some people were expressing doubts about Dr. Pollen's return; but there was absolutely no foundation for such doubts. It has all along been Dr. Pollen's intention to resume his work in Bombay, and it was only at the eleventh hour, and solely for the reason I have mentioned, that he changed his mind. Dr. Pollen is one of the happily not small number of civilians who have a really strong affection for India and its people. I know that he did not come to the conclusion to sever his connection with the country without great reluctance, and I am sure that being the sympathetic warm-hearted man he is, he must feel the wrench very deeply. Dr. Pollen retires in excellent health, and he is not likely to remain idle very long. Indeed I should not be surprised if he were to be found before long practising at the Privy Council bar.

WOMEN WRITERS' DINNER.—SPEECH BY LADY COWASJEE JEHANGHIR.

According to those who heard it the speech of the evening at the Women Writers' Dinner on Monday last at the Criterion was that delivered by Lady Cowasjee Jehanghir. It was a very brilliant assembly of lady authors, Mr. J. R. Green, the widow of the historian being in the chair, and among the distinguished writers present being Lady Frederick Brudenell Bruce, Lady Darnley, Lady Knightley, Lady Macleran, Miss Christabel Coleridge, Miss Strutt Cavell, Miss Violet Hunt, Miss Billingt n, Miss Nita Syrett, Miss Montresor, Miss O'Conner Eccles, Miss Rosaline Masson, Miss Graham Hope, Miss Catherine Drew, &c. It must have been a rather severe ordeal for Lady Cowasjee Jehanghir, but she passed through it with success. It was an audacious little speech, but it was spoken with conviction and in the most simple conversational manner, and was a palpable hit from the moment she styled the company—there were no men present, writers excepted—a "Purdah party." The conclusion of the speech caught on like magic, and was received with a storm of applause. It was all very short, perhaps three minutes in delivery, but it struck a simple note, which at once went to the heart of every woman present, for it touched the very foundations of the whole animate universe. The Parsees should be proud of Lady Jehanghir's eulogy of their archaic domestic economy. The speech is so short that I embody it in this letter instead of asking you to publish it separately. Addressing the "chairman" the speaker said: "Mrs. Green and Ladies—I profoundly appreciate the compliment of having been invited to this most interesting 'Purda Party,' and I thank you most gratefully for the high honour implied in your courteous request that I should address a few words of good fellowship to you on this distinguished occasion. But while I have heartily enjoyed the hospitality extended to me this evening, I feel very embarrassed in attempting to give expression to my fraternal feelings towards you in words, and these words, in a language, so to say, foreign to me. My only resource therefore is frankly to tell you exactly the thoughts that have been passing in my mind amidst the delightful company about me. I have called this a 'Purdah Party,' a party of ladies exclusively, 'screened' literally curtained off from the other half of the human race—'the mere man.' But there the connection of this assembly with anything veritably Purdah ends. In the ever Ancient East ends absolutely. Women have no public life in the East, or only on the rarest occasions, and quite casually. Their lives are wholly domestic, within the doors of their houses. There they reign as Queens, with a sovereignty of which you have no parallel in the West of to-day, and over subjects—their husbands, and their children—whose devotion to them knows no bounds. Outside their doors they have no real life. I confess I regard our Eastern economy of social life as the more natural and certainly so far as the Parsees are concerned nothing could be happier in its results. Your social life was apparently organised in a similar manner in ancient times; and it would still seem to be truer to your own instinctive ideals, if I may judge from a delicious incident that came to my knowledge a day or two ago. Two dear English children, a brother and sister of 8 and 7, respectively, were asked what they intended to be when grown up. The boy said 'I intend to be a soldier and fight the King's enemies all over the world'; while the little girl, drawing herself up to the height of all her little inches, replied 'And I intend to be a Mamma.' Ladies, I have felt quite unequal to address you in your responsible, brilliant, and proud position as writers; but I think that in the words of that dear little girl, I have found a way to the heart of all and each one of you, as a fellow-woman. Yes, in the East, in this matter of woman's mission in life, we live nearer the divine beginnings of all things, for happily we still recognise throughout the historic East, that the 'True Sovereignty' of woman is based, as alone it can be securely and most beneficially based, on Motherhood on the ever divine miracle of the Mother and her pure-born Child."

OLLA PODRIDA.

The week's obituary includes a name for many years well-known in the Western Presidency, Baron De Hochpied or Hochpied-Larpent or "tout court" Larpent. The deceased who died suddenly at Plymouth in his forty-third year was the son of a Bombay Civilian who retired late in the seventies, and himself served at Karachi in the police. The title a Hungarian one was conferred 200 years ago and Royal licence to bear the dignity in this country was granted in 1819 by the Prince Regent. The late holder succeeded on the death of his father in 1887, and in 1889 he assumed in accordance with the Prince Regent's Warrant the title of Baron De Hochpied in lieu of De Hochpied Larpent. He was married about six years ago to Elizabeth Cowell, daughter of G. Withycombe of Dartmoor, and is succeeded by a son born in 1900. The family motto is "Optivo cognomine crescit"—he rises with the surname of his adoption. The mother of the late and grandmother of the present Baron was a daughter of Major-General Sir Peter Melvill. Melvill—another familiar Bombay name.

Mr. Merwanjee R. Boyce, a well-known member of the Parsee Colony, is to be presented to-morrow with a testimonial on the occasion of his approaching departure from this country. A considerable number of years have elapsed since Mr. Boyce first came to reside in England, and during the whole of that time he has proved himself not only a worthy but a most useful member of the Zarastrian community. He will be missed not only by his co-religionists but by a large circle of European friends.

Mr. Galloway Weir is revealing an unsuspected vein of irony. He has given notice of his intention to ask Lord George Hamilton "if he will state the number of agricultural banks which have been established in India and where they are situated; and has he any reports showing the results of this experiments."

Sir Howard Vincent, M.P., can, it seems, spare time to consider other matters besides Differential Tariff on which question as might be supposed he is positively revelling. Old Joe a kicking up behind and before (vide Mr. Gould's Cartoon) is not in it with the brother of Sir Edgar Vincent. (How brethren sometimes differ!) Sir Howard in an unstarred question two days ago asked Lord George Hamilton whether, having regard to the increased cost of horses in the markets of India, whether for Australians or country-breds, the European officers of the Indian cavalry will be allowed similar privileges as to chargers as those recently conferred upon cavalry officers of the British Army. Lord G. Hamilton replied that the matter is engaging the attention of the Government of India.

THE latest news concerning the situation of Dera Ghazi Khan is as remarkable as anything that has gone before. Following the two distinct phases, in the first of which the whole force of the River Indus seemed massed against the unfortunate town, and in the second of which the river abandoned the attack at the very moment of success, and returned peacefully to its original channel, we now have a third phase, which is a kind of combination of the two previous ones. Half the river continues in its safe channel, and the other half has resumed the attack on Dera Ghazi Khan. What will happen now no one ventures to predict. What may happen is to be gathered from the fact that the engineers have erected a great bund at the rear of Dera Ghazi Khan, so that should the flood sweep the town out of existence, its further progress will be arrested, and the vast low-lying tract which extended to the west and south of Dera Ghazi Khan will be preserved against inundation.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE JACOB.

NEW JUDGE OF THE HIGH COURT.

MR. GEORGE JACOB, Judicial Commissioner in Sind and Judge of the Sudder Court, who has been appointed to officiate as a Judge of the Bombay High Court, will assume charge of his duties this afternoon, and will take his seat on the Bench with the Chief Justice on the Appellate Side of the court on Monday. Mr. Jacob acted for two years as Registrar on the Appellate Side of the court, and both in that capacity and as Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, did much consolidation work, and showed himself to be an officer of great judicial ability and experience. He joined the service in September, 1879, and, arriving in this country in November, was placed under the Collector of Satara to learn the routine of official business. Two years later Mr. Jacob was transferred to Khandesh as Assistant Collector and Magistrate, and in October, 1881, was place in charge of the post of Forest Settlement as Demarcation Officer there. He next worked as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Ratnagiri, and in December, 1884, officiated as Assistant Judge and Assistant Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan. He subsequently acted as Joint Judge and Sessions Judge, at Ahmedabad, and was in February, 1888, transferred to Bombay as Acting Registrar on the Appellate Side of the High Court, and worked zealously and assiduously in the discharge of his important duties. After acting for a short time as Assistant Judge, with full powers, at Broach, Mr. Jacob had a furlough to Europe for two years. On his return to this country in November, 1891, he officiated as Judge and Sessions Judge at Shikarpur and Hyderabad. He subsequently served at Poona as Judge and Sessions Judge, and Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, and as Judge and Session Judge at Sholapur, Bijapur, and Ahmednagar until March, 1896, when he had another furlough to Europe. In March, 1899, he rose to the important office of Acting Judicial Commissioner and Judge of the Sudder Court in Sind. In July, 1900, he officiated as Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, the duties of which he discharged efficiently till March of the following year, when there was another break in service, and Mr. Jacob proceeded on a short furlough, with subsidiary leave till February, 1902. On his return to Bombay in that month he worked temporarily as Judge and Sessions Judge at Surat, Ahmednagar, and Karachi. In April, 1902, Mr. Jacob was permanently appointed to the office of Judicial Commissioner and Judge of the Sudder Court in Sind, and has till now been satisfactorily discharging the duties of that high office.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following passengers will proceed to-day by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer Arabia, to Marseilles and London:—

Benson Lieut R H R
Lee Mr and Mrs H L
Johnson Capt E P
Cripps Maj and Mrs
Thomson Mr J B
Banker Mrs
Bamfield Capt H
Mackenzie Mr and Mrs K and infant
Thorahill Col H B
Gayer Mr G W
Bruce Lieut C E
Bird Mr B H
Winwood Capt W R
Dunbar Capt
Neill Campbell Col and Mrs R
Landon M G E
Strong Lieut R G
Reynard Lt C E
Le Frano Dr F B
Mackie Mr
Morrowan Mr
Chappel Mr H E
Mullins Mr H S
Brock Mrs
Woodhouse Capt and Mrs
Smith Mrs and child
Exshaw Miss
Traill Mr R B
Fowle Mrs E V
Pooks Lt Col G E
Coupland Mr H
Barrow Lady
Morgan Mrs R L
Fallthorpe Miss
Schindowolf Mr Max
Clarke Mr and Mrs E H S
Cameron Capt D H
Lucas Lieut L W
Phelps Mr and Mrs E A
Macintosh Mrs Infant and nurse
Brown Mrs
Dyson Capt H B
Geddes Mr and Mrs E C
Long Capt E M
Shakespear Mr A
Walloch Mr W
Stuart Mr H A
Banks Mr G W
Browne Mason Capt H
Moose Maj J O
Bright Mr G E
Wardrop Lt Col D
Woodward Lt C P
Walter Capt and Mrs A E
Wilson Mr and Mrs J
Dunne Mr and Mrs A M
Powell Mr E A and Miss
Royle Mr H G
Keehn Mr
Nicchi Mrs, Miss and 2 children
Leichtenstein Mr C
Roberts Mr C W
Axe Capt H J
Williams Mr C B
Derby-Hunt Capt P H
Gordon Lt R S
Candy The Hon Mr E T
Barlow Mr E
Inman Mr H J
Mellor Miss L L
Fowler Mr W
Rankeri Mr J T
Richardson Mr
Smith Capt S B
Swales Capt W H, infant and Mrs
Osborne Lieut
Starling Mr M H
Simpkin Mr and Mrs 3 children
Bros Misses
Barnard Mr C N
Manley Capt
Wallnigir Mr W H A and 2 Misses
Brown Mr W
Orr Capt J J
Watts Mr F W
Heap Mr
Blandford Mr W J
Walker Lieut O B
Elson Lieut F G
Lucas Lieut L W
Jeddere Fisher Miss
Oswald Maj W A
Shepherd Capt A W
Smith Major H L
Kellie Col R H

ALLEGED IMPROPER POSSESSION OF TITLE DEEDS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, presiding at the High Court yesterday, heard a suit brought by Hormasjee B. Khan against Joshi Shivshankar Gopaljee and another, in which the plaintiff claimed to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 10,100, together with interest on Rs. 8,000 from 22nd January 1902, the date that is default of payment, the defendants undertook in the plaint mutually to sell and convey to the plaintiff the property mortgaged by them to the plaintiff, and the same was mortgaged to Dr. Bhaucha. Subsequently when Dr. Bhaucha demanded payment, this defendant, at the request of the first defendant, borrowed Rs. 8,000 from the plaintiff when it was well aware that this defendant was a mere nominee of the first defendant, and was under no personal liability to the plaintiff. In September, 1901, the Malad property was conveyed to the first defendant at his request. In October, 1902, the plaintiff wrote and admitted that the mortgage of the Malad property and the advance by the plaintiff were made by and to the first defendant. Plaintiff made no demand on him, because he knew that this defendant had no interest in the matter. This defendant had no objection to the plaintiff obtaining judgment against the first defendant.

The hearing of the evidence in the case was proceeded with.

NURSES IN INDIA.

THE following letter appears in "The Times."

SIR,—Will you kindly give space in your paper to the following appeal, to make known to the public—more particularly to anglo-Indians—a scheme for the organisation of a nurses' co-operation in India?

The need for good private nurses in Upper India, especially in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, is very urgent. With the exception of the "Up Country Nursing Association," which has in all 11 nurses (five at Kasauli and six at Naini Tal), there are, we believe, no private trained nurses available for members of the Civil Service and the general public.

Perhaps the most important feature of the scheme now in view is that it is proposed to work it on the co-operative principle—a principle that will lead to an increase of available remuneration to the nurses and not add to the expenses incurred by the employers. To make this clear it should be stated that, in lieu of a fixed salary, the nurses will receive their own fees, which will vary from two to three guineas a week, and pay a percentage to the co-operation. They will, when not employed, pay for their board and lodging in a home provided by the association.

It is estimated that a sum of £5,000 will be needed to meet initial expenses, such as passage and outfit for each nurse and the furnishing of the home in India, as well as the establishment of a reserve fund to meet emergencies. We feel sure that Anglo-Indians who have themselves realized the great need there is for good nurses in India, and also those whose friends and relations are now serving there, will come forward to help.

The smallest donations will be gratefully accepted, and those whose claims are many and whose means are small will perhaps be disposed to contribute even such small sums as 5s. or 10r.

It is also hoped that many will help to support the scheme by annual subscriptions from one to five guineas, in return for which they would receive the advantages of a first claim on the services of the nurses and a proportionate reduction in the fees.

People who are sending out sons to begin life in India will swear from friends and on small pay may be glad to feel that by thus subscribing for them they can ensure trained nurses being available in case of need.

We wish to make it quite clear that this scheme is in no way in opposition to any now existing. The only desire is to supply a great need, which is not yet adequately met because the workers are too few in number.

All the nurses sent out would be fully trained, medically and surgically, and a proportion of them qualified and reserved for maternity cases.

The following ladies have been good enough to give their names in patronage to the scheme:—The Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Marchioness of Ripon, and the Countess of Elgin.

The manager of the National and Provincial Bank of England, Marylebone branch, 53, Baker-street, has kindly consented to receive subscriptions for the "Nurses' Co-operation in India" Fund.

Members of the Committee.

KATHERINE G. WYLLIE,
EVELYN RATTIGAN,
ALICE HENDERSON,
ETHEL ASTON JONSON,
MARIA CLIFTON,
ALICE M. SHERSTON,
JOHN ANDERSON,
W. TAYLOR,
J. COOMBE,
E. L. WRIGHT (Hon. Secretary).

THE BREAKDOWN OF THE "HYACINTH."

OUR NEW FLAGSHIP.

TERRIBLE DISASTER AVERTED.

A Blue Book has been issued containing a report of the trial which took place in February last, between the Sheerness Hyacinth and Minerva. The Minerva is provided with cylindrical boilers, and the Hyacinth with belleville boilers, and the trial was made to test the speed of the vessels, in conjunction with boiler efficiency. Much of the report is of a technical description.

The Hyacinth unfortunately broke down owing to an accident to one of her engines. Mr. John Pitt, Chief Inspector of Machinery, describing the accident, says:—

On Sunday, February 15, steam was ordered by signal to be raised "with all despatch," and in twenty-five minutes the engines moved "slow ahead," in fifty minutes "full ahead," steaming eighteen knots, and "the full speed trial" commenced one hour after lighting fires.

After six pourings full speed, the port intermediate crank-head brasses became heated but not to such an extent as to cause the engines to be eased. After this bearing had been cooled with water a knock was noticed, but not so heavy as to render its being necessary to halt the bearing.

During the night of Sunday this bearing remained in the same condition, but at 7-50 A. M. on Monday, the bolts of the connecting-rod brasses broke, and after several heavy blows the engines were stopped, when it was found that the brasses and bolts of this bearing were broken, the astern guides cracked, and several lubricators and pipes smashed. It was then decided to compound the port engines, and this was accomplished after twenty-seven hours' continuous work, the ship then proceeding at 14 1-2 knots to Plymouth, the engines working well up to 15 knots, and using twelve boilers during the first part of the time and finishing with fifteen boilers.

During the twenty-two hours the engines were working at full speed, a mean i.h.p. of 9,942 was developed with a speed of 19·6 knots, and with the exception of the heated crank-head, the machinery worked well.

Owing to the high rate of speed, the slackness of the bearing was not fully realized, but had it been necessary to stop the engines, I am of opinion it would have been scarcely known.

At the time of the accident the chief engineer of the ship was close to the bearing, the senior engineer in the stokehold, and the junior engineer (Mr. Hobley) was the engineer of the watch. Mr. Hobley very promptly reversed the engines, and by so doing, in all probability averted what might have been a terrible disaster.

A VIOLIN made by Antonius Stradivarius was sold by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson for £480. Other prices paid were £70, £70, and £57 for violins by Pressenda, Landolphus, and J. B. Vuillaume respectively. Tuesday's sale realised upwards of £1,000.

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed of parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest boon and discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

WHEAT-GROWING in India, in the House of Commons, Monday, June 22.—Sir Howard Vincent asked the Secretary of State for India: If he can state the approximate acreage of the land suitable for wheat-growing in the Empire of India; how much of it is under wheat cultivation at the present time; and how much wheat was exported from India in 1845 and in 1902.

Lord George Hamilton: The area under wheat in British India averages about 20,000,000 acres, and in native States about 3,500,000 acres. It is not possible to say to what extent this area could be increased by substituting wheat for other crops. This would only be practicable in wheat-growing districts and in them only on lands of the best class, where the soil, rainfall, and facilities for irrigation were suitable. Such landsare already occupied by valuable crops. In 1845 there was no export of wheat from India. In 1901-1902 10,236,000 cwt. of wheat and 720,000 cwt. of flour were exported.

COOLIE IMMIGRATION IN BRITISH GUIANA.

Mr. GIBSON BOWLES asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies What proportion of the charges for importing Indian coolies, their repatriation, their medical service, the Immigration Department in the colony and in Calcutta, and pensions accruing to officer of the Immigration Department and Medical Service is now borne by the Government of British Guiana or by the taxpayers of the colony and what is the estimated total amount of such charges for the financial year 1902-1903 and have the laws, orders and regulations now existent in British Guiana and statistical information with reference to coolie immigration been communicated in accordance with Article 7 of the Sugar Convention to the Belgian Government to be forwarded to the Permanent Commissioner in order that the Commission may pronounce as to the existence in this Crown Colony of a direct or indirect county on the production or exportation of sugar: if so have the Commission yet pronounced whether the system pursued amounts to the granting of a direct or indirect bounty.

THE SALE OF INTOXICATING DRUGS IN BOMBAY.

MR. HERBERT ROBERTS asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the statement made in the Administration Report of the Bombay Abkari Department for 1901-1902, to the effect that the number of shops licensed for the sale of intoxicating drugs in the Presidency of Bombay was considerably reduced during the year under review; and, whether, seeing that there has been during the same period an increase of eight such shops in the city of Bombay, he will state the reasons for the provision of such increased facilities in Bombay.

Lord George Hamilton: I am aware of the statement referred to. I presume the reason of the increase in the number of shops in Bombay city is that they were actually required in order to prevent illicit consumption. The policy of the Bombay Government in this matter is stated in paragraph 83 of the report.

INDIA'S COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Wednesday, June 24.—Sir Edward Sassoon asked the First Lord of the Treasury: Whether, in view of the capacity of India's grain productiveness and the labour awaiting industrial employment there, he contemplates the institution of India's commercial and fiscal relations with the United Kingdom and the rest of the empire in the scheme ofinquiry now being undertaken by his Majesty's Government.

Mr. Balfour: Of course, it would be impossible to exclude India from any consideration of the fiscal policy of this country. India never has been excluded from any such considerations. That is general policy, and my hon. friend will feel that it is not likely to be parted from by the Government. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Black inquired whether the Government had invited the Colonial Cabinets and Crown Colony and Dependency Legislative Councils to undertake an inquiry into the effect of the Colonial Secretary's proposals as to our fiscal system on the same lines as now being conducted by the Imperial Cabinet.

Mr. Balfour: I think this question is premature.

Mr. Black: Is not the scheme of the Colonial Secretary that is premature? (Loud opposition, cheers and laughter.)

BARMAID IN BENGAL AND BURMA.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India; Whether his attention has been called to the Act recently passed by the Bengal Legislative Council, forbidding the employment of women as barmaids or in any other capacity; in any of the licensed premises in that province; and whether it is intended to enact similar legislation in the other provinces of India.

Earl Percy, in reply, said:—It is intended to undertake similar legislation for Burma, the only other province, so far as I am aware, in which the question has arisen.

INDIA AND THE TROOP IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether, in connection with the promised advancement as to the retention of troops in South Africa, His Majesty's Government had had under consideration any proposal of enarging India with a proportion of the cost of these troops; and whether an opportunity would be given of considering Indian opinion on the subject before and decision was arrived at.

Mr. Balfour: I think perhaps, the hon. gentleman will agree with me that it would be desirable to wait till the announcement of which he speaks is made before we consider any of the collateral issues connected with it. (Hear, hear.)

CHARGERS OF EUROPEAN OFFICERS OF INDIAN CAVALRY.

Sir Howard Vincent asked the Secretary of State for India Whether, having regard to the increased cost of horses in the markets of India, and to the Australians or country breeds, the European officers of the Indian cavalry will be allowed similar privileges as to chargers as those recently conferred upon cavalry officers of the British Army.

Lord George Hamilton: This matter is engaging the attention of the Government of India.

NATIVE STATES UNDER CONTROL OF POLITICAL AGENTS.

Thursday, June 25.—Sir Manchorjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he can state how many of the Native States of India, the territory of which exceeds 100 square miles, are or were up to the end of last year under the administrative control of political agents on account of the infancy or incapacity of the chiefs of such States; and what has been the increase in their number during the last five years.

Lord George Hamilton: The materials at my disposal do not enable me to give the information asked for by my honourable friend. I will request the Government of India to furnish him showing the number of States in question, now as compared with five years ago.

RECORD OF CANCER CASES.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India Whether the Government of India have yet arranged to have cases of cancer recorded separately in dispensary and hospital returns; and, if not, will he say when a decision on the subject is likely to be arrived at.

Lord George Hamilton: The form of these returns is still under revision, but it is probable that cases of cancer will be shown separately.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—JUNE 26.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col F S Peck IMS B	Mr T Smawangal B
Lieut-Col S Little IMS B	Mr P N Sen B
Lieut-Col O C Vaid IMS B	Mr A W Turner B
Major G B Hodgion B	Lieut-Col J L Van Geyzel IMS M
Major E C Townsend 1 B	Capt H W Marsden 13th MI
Capt A B Daw B	Mr J R Hugglogs M Cov
Capt C J Windham B	Mr R C Q Carr M Cov
Mr G W Dawson B Cov	Major C F Grantham 3rd Bo Cov
Mr H F E B Foster B Cov	Mr A L P Tucker CIE Bo Cov
Mr E F L Winter B Cov	Mr A H Gordon Bo
Mr F S Tabor B Cov	Mr H Murray Bo
Mr F W Brownrigg B Cov	Lieut-Col R Owen 21s Lancers
Mr A T Holme B Cov	Major A C F Bourchier 3rd Inf Hyd Cons
Mr L D Gross B	Major G M Baldwin Guides Corps
Mr H P Burt B	Major R C O Stuart RA
Mr P G Jacobs, B	Major P Hehir IMS
Mr K C Macdonald B	Capt J L Macrae IMS
Mr H E H Murray B	Capt C Thomson IMS.
Mr T Latham B	Lieut E G Wace RE

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major H Bonham-Carter B 3 mo MC	Mr C Goodall B 3 mo extraordinary leave on MC
Major C F G Griffin 1st B Lancers 3 mo MC	Mr A R Sutherland B 6 week's furl
Capt G F Birdwood IMS B 1 mo MC	Major G H Arbuthnot 3rd M Lancers 3 mo MC
Capt A P Trevor B 3 days' furl	Lieut C T Morris 8th B 1 3 mo MC
Capt C J Windham B 4 mo MC	Mr V M Ferrers Bo Cov 3 days' extraordinary leave
Mr H J Hoare B Cov 3 days' furl	Mr A W Shepard B 2 mo MC
Mr C A Mumford B Cov 2 days' extraordinary leave	Mr E Pinhey Bo 6 mo furl
Mr A M Buchanan B 2 mo MC	Lieut C T Daukes 2-39th Garhwal Rifles 3 mo
Mr H P Burt B priv leave extended to Aug 3 1903	Lieut R Cooper RIM 6 mo MC
Mr C E Low B 1 mo furl	Engineer G H Sharvell RIM till Nov 6 1903 on MC
Mr J B Ellis, B 2 mo MC	
Mr W S Burt B 2 days' furl	
Mr E Chisholm B 3 days' ex raordinary leave	

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major W H Grey IMS B	Mr V M Ferrers Bo Cov
Capt A P Trevor B	Major S Thomsen
Mr A G Hallifax B Cov	Capt J Parker 28th Belooch Inf
Mr H E Hemingway B Cov	Capt T A Barton IA
Mr E Chisholm B	Lieut R W Malaprise RE
Mr N U K La Fe B	
Mr D Marshall M	

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LARGEST SALE In the WORLD.

TRADE MARK.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

COURT.—The King and Queen with the Prince and Princess of Wales were present at Ascot races again on the 18th, when the Gold Cup was won by M. de Bremond's Maximum II.—The King and Queen gave a children's garden-party at Buckingham Palace on the 23rd, the ninth birthday of Prince Edward of Wales. The King stood sponsor that day at the christening of the son of Lord Lytton.—The King and Queen visited the Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Park Royal on the 24th.

Cricket.—Hampshire were beaten by Worcestershire on Friday by an innings and 77 runs. On Saturday, Yorkshire beat Derbyshire by seven wickets, the Philadelphians beat Notts by 185 runs, and London County drew with Lancashire. At Lords on Tuesday, M. C. C. and Ground beat the Philadelphians by five wickets, Yorkshire beat Kent at Leeds by an innings and 130 runs. On Wednesday, Surrey beat Oxford University, in a 12-a-side match, by nine wickets. Cambridge University beat Sussex by two wickets. Warwickshire drew with Derbyshire and Lancashire with Worcestershire. London County beat Gloucestershire by five wickets.—The Marylebone Cricket Club are preparing to send out a team to Australia this autumn with Mr. K. J. Key Warner as captain.

Drama.—A comedy, Cousin Kate, by Mr. H. H. Davies, was produced at the Haymarket on the 18th.

Ecclesiastical.—The Canterbury and Rochester Diocesan Conferences were held last week.

Football.—A Rugby Union team for South Africa sailed on the 20th in the Briton.

Golf.—The Scottish Ladies' Championship was won by Miss Glover.—Stanmore beat the House of Commons on Saturday.

Ireland.—Mr. P. A. M'Hugh, M. P., has been released from Sligo Gaol.

Lady Brodie of Galdeach has left nearly £120,000, subject to a life interest, to charities.

Law.—The Court of Appeal has reversed the judgment given for the plaintiff in a libel action Youde v. the Manchester Billposting Company.—The Dinas by Main Colliery Company's libel suit against the "Manchester Evening News" has been settled by apology.—Mr. Justice Farwell has given judgment in favour of the Crown's claims as treasure trove, to certain gold articles found on the shore of Lough Foyle.—The Lord Chief Justice has given judgment against Ogden's (limited) for breach of their bonus agreement with to retail customers.—Sir A. L. M. Napier has obtained a divorce.—Mr. Justice Grantham, on the 22nd, expressed astonishment at the charge made against him on behalf of the Bar, of wrongfully accusing counsel of raising false issues and dishonestly doing their work. No such idea ever entered his head, and he was very much hurt at what had been said. The General Council of the Bar has adopted a resolution repudiating any statement that counsel are paid to raise issues or to misrepresent evidence.—At Cheltenham, on the 23rd, Samuel H. Dugal was sentenced to death for the murder of Miss Holland at the Mont Parade.

London.—Before the Traffic Commission last week the statistical officer to the County Council estimated that the population of London would reach 9,277,000 by 1931.

Mr. Chamberlain presided on the 19th at the annual dinner of the Orpona Club.

Music.—The Handel Festival began at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday with the Messiah.

Naval and Military.—The report of the committee on berthing accommodation has been issued.—The Admiralty have issued a circular on the selection, training, and advancement of navigating officers.—An explosion of lyddite shells on the 18th at Woolwich Arsenal killed 10 men and injured 17 others.—Messages of sympathy have come from the King, the Prince of Wales, and the French President and Army.—The Court-martial on the officers concerned in the Cape "ragging" case ended in their acquittal.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords on the 18th, the Foreign Secretary made statements regarding our commercial relations with Germany and our diplomatic relations with the present authorities in Servia. On the 22nd, Lord Hamoaze called attention to the regulations respecting Staff officers, and Lord Lovat and Melville brought up the question of Holyrood Palace. On the 23rd Lord Russell again introduced a Bill to amend the divorce law, and it was again rejected. A Bill to place the training industry under the Board of Agriculture was read a second time.—In the House of Commons on the 18th the Scottish education vote was considered. On the 19th a Bill on the provision of accommodation for defective and epileptic children was passed. On the 22nd the Finance Bill was considered. Mr. Chaplin's amendment against the remission of the corn duty was rejected by 416 to 32, and a motion to reduce the tea duty at the expense of income-tax payers was negatived by 151 to 42. There was also some discussion on the promise of £30,000,000 from the Transvaal towards the cost of the war. On the 23rd, after a statement by Mr. Chamberlain on the constitutional change in Malta, the Finance Bill passed through Committee. Amendments to repeal the coal export duty being negatived. The Employment of Children Bill was then considered, and it was agreed that no child under ten should be employed on the stage. On the 24th the Irish Land Bill debate was resumed, and Mr. Wyndham announced an important concession, which was accepted by the Nationalists.

Preferential Tariffs.—The Imperial Industries Club on the 24th discussed "Preferential Tariffs."—Mr. Bryce, M.P., was entertained that night by the new Reform Club, and discussed the same question.

Professor Curie, of Paris, lectured on the 19th at the Royal Institution on "Radium."

The Bishop of Salisbury presided on the 22nd at the annual meeting of the Palestine Exploration Fund. The report chiefly dwelt with the results of excavation at Gezer.

The Khedive of Egypt arrived in London on the 21th on a private visit to Sir Ernest Cassel.

Weather.—Further rains in the latter part of last week increased the floods in the Thames valley, but dry weather has set in. In the Lake District, commonly the wettest in England, there has been practically no rain this month.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Council of Australian Chambers of Commerce has declared itself unable, without fuller information, to express a definite opinion on preferential trade.

Canada.—The House of Commons has rejected by 102 to 50 a motion declaring for a fiscal policy adequately safe guarding prospective of national and Canadian interests. Mr. Tarte, in introducing the motion, made a strongly Imperialist speech.

Cape Colony.—Supporting the Customs Convention in the Cape Assembly, Dr. Smart maintained that a preferential tariff would enormously increase British trade. A Bond member moved an amendment approving the Convention, but recommending the Government to confer with the other parties to it, with a view to protection for the products of the world. A Bill authorizing an expenditure of over £2,000,000 on new railways has been introduced.

East Africa.—A report by Sir C. Elliot on the East African Protectorate has been issued.

FOREIGN.

Austria-Hungary.—Count Stephen Tisza having failed to form a Cabinet, Baron Fejervary, Count Khuen Hedervary, the Banus of Croatia was sent for and as he has practically capitulated to the Independence party on military questions he will probably be able to form a Cabinet.

Belgium.—The Sugar Commission rejected the Austro-Hungarian scheme of allotment.

China.—Our Peking Correspondent sends a report that a secret agreement has been come to between China and Russia regarding Manchuria. Prince Ching denies having signed an agreement but admits that he has sent a memorandum to the Russian Legation, embodying the result of his negotiations with the Russian Minister.—A semi-official paper in Japan asserts that Russia last autumn demanded a 25 years' lease of land on the north bank of the Ya-lu. The Chinese Government made no reply and Russia now treats the land as her own property.—Public opinion in Japan shows signs of impatience on account of the uncertainty in the Manchurian situation.—Our Peking Correspondent says that the Chinese representatives on the Tibet-Sikkim boundary commission have no influence either in China of Tibet, and urges that the Indian Government should treat with the Tibetans themselves.

France.—There was a violent scene in the Chamber on the 23rd during a debate on the religious question.—The Senate has approved an expenditure of 250,000,000f. on the improvement of French ports and canals.

Germany.—A speech by the Emperor at Hamburg in praise of his grandfather is causing considerable comment.—At the first ballots in the elections 213 Deputies were returned, including 83 Clericals and 54 Social Democrats.

Greece.—The Government declares that the proposed currant monopoly is not contrary to treaties of commerce, as prices will be unchanged.

Japan.—It is said that the Russian War Minister is trying to detach Japan from the British alliance.—A camphor refinery in Formosa has been attacked by savages, who killed 11 Japanese.

Morocco.—Negotiations are proceeding for the release of our Tangier Correspondent in exchange for captured tribesmen.

Russia.—The Vienna Zeit publishes the report of a representative who investigated the Kishinef massacre. He asserts that the outbreak was directed by the Minister of the Interior. Mr. Arnold White has received a further statement for Russian Minister of the Interior in reference to this matter.

Servia.—King Peter visited Belgrade on the 24th. The British Minister left Belgrade on the previous day, and was followed by the French, Dutch, Turkish, and American Ministers. The only foreign Ministers at the King's reception were the Russian and Austrian representatives.—The Russian "Official Messenger" last week published a "communique" recognizing King Peter but declaring that it was incumbent upon him to punish the assassins of the late King and Queen. In the course of interviews King Peter has declared himself horrified at the screams of blood which have been shed, but says that obedience and for the punishment of the murderers places him in a difficult position, as the representatives of the Servian nation had practically granted the conspirators an indemnity before his election.

Spain.—The King arrived on the 23rd at Cartagena. There a British squadron, among others, took part in his reception.—The proposed military reforms include the reorganization of the administration and the suppression of three general commands.

Turkey.—The Macedonian situation is still unsatisfactory.—On the 21st a Turkish frontier detachment entered Bulgarian territory, but were repulsed with a loss of 20 killed and wounded.—A convent and a village near Erzrum have been pillaged by Kurds, who killed six priests and a village notable.—The subscription for the Hedjaz Railway not being forthcoming the Sultan has approved a project of forcing all Mahomedans to contribute.

Obituary.—Cardinal Vaughan; Sir J. W. Pease, M.P.; Baron Deilschaeplel; Major J. B. Pond; Major H. B. Rowlands; and Mrs. E. T. Cook.—"Times."

SPECIALITY FOR THE SKIN.—Purest, most emollient, and most hygienic of all Soaps. The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery: and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed, and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

ITALY AND FRANCE.

SIGNOR PRINETTI INTERVIEWED.

SIGNOR Prinetti, the late Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the course of a conversation with a representative of the "Temps," referring to the exchange of visits between the King of Italy and M. Loubet, made a statement of some importance. He said:—

I can express myself with all the more freedom respecting the journey of the King and the President, as I was myself a party to the pourparlers. It was after King Edward's stay in Rome that the advantages of a visit by King Victor Emmanuel to Paris first occurred to me. I was the first to mention it to your Ambassador, and I am happy that those overtures have had the success which is manifest to-day.

I consider that this rapporchement to which I contributed is a piece of good fortune for both countries, not only for Italy, but also for France. The reasons is because it constitutes an increase of strength. In the Mediterranean, Italy and France in opposing each other by a hostile policy, by remaining in opposite camps neutralised each other, this only benefitted others. To-day, on the contrary, now that the two nations are in friendly agreement, they gain, so to say, the weight of their respective influence, and is questions affecting the Mediterranean they can speak with greater decision. In Tripoli Italian policy is clear. We shall not be the first to draw the sword for Tripoli. What we wanted was to proclaim, in order to dissipate all doubt, that Tripoli remained within our legitimate sphere of influence. We simply took a mortgage on the last country on the Mediterranean shore where no European Power had yet hoisted its flag. Italy has renounced her interest in Morocco.

Questioned as to Italy's alliances, Signor Prinetti said:—

M. Delcasse declared in the French Chamber that the Triple Alliance did not threaten France. She has nothing to fear from the Triple Alliance. It is true that if she assumed an aggressive attitude and risked a war of revenge it would alter matters. But there is no question of anything of the kind to-day. The two enormous groups which divide almost the whole of Europe between them are substantial pillars of universal peace. It would not be easy to cause one or the other to go to war. That is why I see in the Triple Alliance, as also in the Franco-Russian Alliance, pacific arrangements which threaten nobody and which nobody needs to fear.

Being asked whether the Presidency of the Republic could go to Rome, Signor Prinetti said:—

If the King of Italy comes to Paris the President of the Republic will go to Rome. You may be sure of that. Remember what difficulties arose from the circumstance that the Emperor of Austria never returned to Rome the visit which King Humbert paid him in Vienna. We do not want any more difficulties of that kind. It is an understood thing henceforth that every time the Italian Sovereign goes to see the chief of a foreign State in his own capital, the latter will return the visit in the Italian capital, which is Rome. Moreover, Rome will have your President a welcome with which France will have every reason to be pleased.

RUSSIA AND SUEZ CANAL DUES.

The correspondent of the Standard writes from Odessa (June 20):—

The Russian Minister of Finance has decided to continue for another decade the privilege hitherto enjoyed by all Russian vessels—that is, all ships carrying the Russian flag, trading to the Far East—of having the Suez Canal dues refunded by the State Exchequer. Of late years this privilege has cost the Imperial Government about 1,000,000 roubles annum. The Volunteer Fleet Association has of course, been the chief beneficiary under this preferential treatment, but as the fleet is really an adjunct of the Imperial Navy, it is only a matter of accounts, so to say, between Peter and Paul. It has hitherto been objected that, as many steamers trading from ports in European Russia to the Far East under the Russian flag are partly owned by foreigners, and that not infrequently their homeward cargoes are consigned to foreign European ports, the refunded canal dues of 9 frs. per ton are really a premium paid directly into the pockets of non-Russian shipowners. There is some truth in this contention; but the Minister of Finance waved the objection aside and decided to continue the subsidy, without distinction to all ships carrying the Russian flag.

The Eastern Asiatic Steamship Company whose line vessels of 7,000 and 8,000 tons sail regularly from this port to the Far East under the Russian flag, is really a Danish concern, its port of registry being Copenhagen. It is an open secret, however, that there is a very large amount of Grand Ducal capital invested in the company; that makes a difference and explains, perhaps, the complaisance of the Minister of Finance in declining to make any exceptions so long as the ships carry the Russian flag.

RUSSIA AND CIVILISATION.

M. PLEHVE AND THE KISHINEFF OUTRAGES.

Some remarkable disclosures are made by a correspondent commissioned by the "Zeit," newspaper to investigate the causes of the Kishineff outbreak. The Vienna correspondent of the "Times" gives a summary of his report from which we extract the following ("Times," June 22):—

Upon receiving my instructions, writes the representative of the "Zeit," I went first to St. Petersburg, where I came into relationship with several personages belonging to the highest circles of society. On the basis of positive and authentic information I am now able to state the outbreak was long prepared, that the Russian Minister of the Interior, M. de Plehve, had full knowledge of the preparations, that he was in reality the stage manager of the drama, but that the individual actors overplayed their parts, and thereby placed him in the disagreeable position of having to look for a scapegoat. The scapegoat he found in Governor von Raabea, a man of little capability, who during his long career had apparently become accustomed to being used as a tool for any purpose. One of my informants, a general of infantry and member of the St. Petersburg Military Council, said to me:—"Examine official "dement" given by M. de Plehve to the revelation of the document he had written recommending the military authorities not to intervene in the bloody tumults. After the publication of this letter in the "Times" M. de Plehve declared most positively that he had never written to the Governor of Kishineff. That is, indeed, unquestionably true, but only in so far as the letter was not addressed by him to the Governor, but to another person, who in virtue of its acquired decisive influence over Governor von Raaben's action. My informant added that he was no friend of the Jews, that he wished they were all in a warm place or anywhere rather than in Russia, but that affairs like those of Kishineff discredited Russia in the eyes of the civilized world, and that the mobs who recently massacred Jews might soon turn against law, order, and property. M. de Plehve, he said, is the most detested man in Russia, and it is certain that his official existence will cease as soon as representatives of the official class succeed in laying their complaints against him directly before the Czar.

On the way from St. Petersburg to Odessa the representative of the Zeit was introduced to a colonel of Hussars. This officer declared M. de Plehve to be a dangerous political intriguer who from purely political motives had arranged a quite superfluous butchery merely in order to deter the Czar from carrying out certain reforms intended for the whole empire. Less than 150 versts to the east of St. Petersburg, continued the colonel, there lie 20,000 human beings stricken with scurvy, dying of misery and hunger. If Plehve had paid a little attention to these poor creatures it would have been better for Russia than this mise on scene of a racial tumult which ended in such a discreditable massacre. In reply to a question whether the Czar knew how matters stood the colonel replied that the fact of the massacre was known to His Majesty who however, had no inkling of its origin and arrangement. The Czar intended even to send money to the victims, but Plehve begged him not to do so, as it would make bad blood among the Russians who were wild with rage against the Jews. This assertion added the officer is a falsification. The whole movement was got up by Plehve and his satellites.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

Vienna, June 22 (Times).—The situation in the Balkans has undergone no improvement since European attention has been monopolised by events in Servia. The activity of Macedonian bands continues unabated, and the outlook in the vilayet of Adrianople has grown no better. It is to-day announced that the Bulgarian Government is busy to conclude, if it has not actually concluded, a contract with the Austrian small arms factory at Steyer for delivery of 48,000 Mannlicher rifles, 1895 model.

The Sultan has lately had trouble with his Albanian guard, but the dimensions of the sanguinary occurrences which have unquestionably taken place at Yildiz Kiosk are for the moment a matter of conjecture.

Belgrade, June 23.—The somewhat negative results which have hitherto attended M. Natchovitch's mission have naturally caused disappointment in Sofia, but the Government has resolved to persevere with its pacific policy, and it seems probable that M. Natchovitch will soon return to Constantinople. The release of a large number of prisoners in Macedonia is attributed to his efforts, but, unfortunately, fresh arrests are daily announced, while the continued arrivals of refugees from Macedonia and the Adrianople vilayet speaks for itself.

INSOLENT ATTACK ON ENGLAND.

Acting on instructions from his Government the British Minister, Sir G. Bonham, left Belgrade for London on June 22, Referring to Lord Lansdowne's declarations in the House of Lords the journal Mais writes:—

The intervention of foreign Governments in our affairs would certainly not have brought about the results which have been obtained by the prudent conduct of the Provisional Government. At the first moment the question of the Powers was divided, but subsequently all came to agreement except England. On the whole Servia has no reason to regret that England does not share the opinion of the other Powers. England is accustomed to oppose other nations, perhaps she regrets that the number of oppressed nations on the earth is now diminished by one. The act which has been committed in the Servian capital has saved the honour of Servia, has exalted her prestige, and has restored peace and tranquility to the country. This act has been greeted with enthusiasm by Russia, France, Austria, Italy, Germany, and all the other Powers. England alone is an exception, as she always is. Russia is convinced that the most suitable successor has been chosen for the Servian throne, who will lead Servia in the right path and dissipate the clouds which have surrounded her for so many years. Such, also, is the opinion of the other Powers. If England thinks that it is necessary to break off diplomatic relations with Belgrade she is quite free to do so. That will not compromise Servia in any way, but will cover England with shame. Wherever England appears she brings misfortune. Her oppressions have continued for a century. The world has been horrified by her acts of inhumanity, and has absolutely forbidden her to found new colonies. The best instance is furnished by the Boers. This great Power has been unable to subdue a handful of men, and has been compelled to conclude a disgraceful peace with them. And it is this Power which now lays down her veto; but unfortunately her veto has fallen into deserved contempt together with her good name.

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Remarkable Experiences of a Citizen of Llansamlet, Glamorganshire.

One of the best known engineers in Glamorganshire is rejoicing in the fact that, after suffering forty years with a dangerous rupture, was finally cured by the system invented and perfected by Dr. W. S. Rice, of Newport, Mon.

MR. G. THOMAS.

Thomas is never so happy as when relating the story of his cure. For the greater part of his life he suffered intense pain. His rupture being of such a nature that he was unable to find any truss that would keep the rupture in place until he learned of the Dr. Rice method. The testimony of Mr. Thomas is fully borne out by a letter received from his employer (one of the most influential mine owners in Wales), who states that he acts like an entirely different man, and that he can now perform his work easily, whereas before using this wonderful treatment he could hardly walk. The cure has attracted the attention of hundreds of people throughout the country. Dr. Rice has recently reprinted a book, giving a full description of his method. It is a home cure at a very small cost, and the best of all it cures without pain, danger, operation, detention from work, or inconvenience of any kind. Readers should send for this book and post it to anyone they know to be ruptured. Such an act of kindness will be worth a great deal to those who suffer from rupture. Write at once to Dr. W. S. Rice (Dept. 6), 2 and 9, Stonecutter Street, London, E.C.

NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

AN ACCIDENTAL ARSENAL.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

THE terrible accident at Woolwich Arsenal, the seventh and worst that has happened there within the last hundred years, calls to mind the fact that but for a grave disaster we should never have had the great ordnance establishment at Woolwich. When, in 1716, it was discovered by the military authorities that there were but two 12-pounders and not one 18 or 24 pounder for land service, it was determined to hastily make good the lack of defensive weapons. By way of carrying out the scheme, it was resolved to recast certain old guns which had been taken from the French by Marlborough. The foundry for casting the guns was then in Upper Moorfields, hard by Wesley's Tabernacle. As a matter of fact the evangelist preached at times to the workmen in their sheds. Here, for the re-making of the guns, a great company of notables was invited, galleries for their accommodation erected, and elaborate preparation made for their entertainment.

THE MAN IN THE CROWD.

One of the onlookers was Andrew Schalch, a Swiss journeyman founder, who was staying in this country picking up such information as was available about our dockyards, even as more illustrious persons than he had done. He detected latent dampness in the moulds, and, recognising that there must be an explosion, addressed himself to the first person who could understand his French. This happened to be Colonel Armstrong, Surveyor-General of Ordnance. The officer, satisfying himself that the young man knew what he was talking about, removed the members of his own family and as many about him as he was able to persuade to retire. The prophecy of the foreigner proved only too true. There was a terrible explosion; molten metal scattered like spray on those around, the galleries were shattered, the buildings destroyed, many lives lost, and a number of persons injured. The guns remained uncast, and still England lacked adequate weapons for land defence.

CONVICTS AT THE WARREN.

The tradition runs that Schalch, by way of reward, was appointed by the Ordnance Department to select a site for, and erect and equip, an Arsenal; that he chose Woolwich, and lived happily afterwards turning out the best of possible ammunition in the best of possible ways. That he did become, with credit to himself and profit to the country, Master Founder, at a salary of £5 per day, is beyond dispute, but the selection of the site did not lie with him. Woolwich has been our chief naval and military repository since the time of Henry VIII. Prince Rupert commanded a battery of sixty guns there, and ship were sunk in the tideway, and others placed on guard to defend the London of those days from invasion by the Dutch. Under Schalch the new foundries were established, the site added to that occupied by the then existing stores being known for a great number of years as The Warren, from the fact that it was in reality a rabbit warren before conversion to its present use. Convict labour built the new works. Huge melancholy three-decker hulks were moored in the river and were the homes of the shackled sinners who toiled in the arsenals, the foundries, and dockyards.

AN ARSENAL IN BEING.

We spend roughly £6 a minute day and night throughout an ordinary year upon our ordnance factories. The explosives come from Waltham, the small arms from Enfield and Sparkbrook. Fifteen thousand men find employment at Woolwich, and, with their families, make up a population equalling that of fair-sized provincial city. The staff can turn out 20,000 tons of shot and shell each year, not an extravagant total when it is remembered that the Allies threw 30,000 tons of these projectives into Sebastopol in the course of the siege of that place. But in addition to shot and shell the Royal Arsenal has a reputed capacity for the supply of 150,000,000 cartridges annualy, a number much more than sufficient to obliterate the male population of Europe. As to guns of heavy calibre, and output of ten thousand tons per year is mentioned as within the capacity of the Arsenal.

A CASUALTY LIST.

These giants have not been brought to their present stage of perfection without many more or less serious disasters. The first "Woolwich Infant" was tested to cracking point, and discharged many rounds after its steel lining was no longer intact. There is a gun cemetery in which lie the remains of shattered weapons. Buried deep in the earth remain to this day huge shells discharged erratically by an unwieldly monster, "Big Bill," of fifty years ago. The crane which handles the heavy guns has a thousand tons force, but there is probably nothing which will retrieve shells buried thirty and forty feet deep. The most remarkable accident at Woolwich was one which had its humorous side. It occured over the testing of a gun designed for firing from the back of a mule. The quadruped employed, hearing the hissing of the ignited fuse, capered wildly about, and swept the whole ground with the muzzle of the gun. Everybody around fell prone to the earth, and it was not until the gun was discharged and the animal knocked over by the recoil, that all was safe. The billet of the missile has not yet been discovered, they say.

UN-FEED LAWMAKERS.

Mr. William Field, who has been agitating for free travelling for members of the Houseof Commons, has been long enough the representative of a constituency to remember the failure of similar and more comprehensive resolutions. Payment of members has for many years been an item in Radical programmes, but the notion has met with scant favour in Parliament itself. A little over thirty years ago, Mr. Taylor moved for leave to introduce a Bill "to restore the ancient constitutional practice of payment of members." The motion was rejected by 192 votes to 24. A similar fate attended the attempt made by Mr. Fenwick fifteen years back, although it was currently reported at the time that at least three constituencies were paying their members. The last formal payment of wages wrong from this constituents by a member occurred three and a-quarter centuries ago, when Thomas King sitting for Harwich, obtained the amount due to him by means of a writ from the Lord Chancellor. The opinion of a legal authority has been given in favour of the theory that such a writ might still be claimed without a new enactment.

PAYMENT IN KIND.

When his wages were as definite a matter as his duties, the old-time member of Parliament took his reward more in kind than specie, a not surprising matter seeing that money was not the common possession of those from whom he levied tribute. The last payment freely made of which we have record was that which Andrew Marvell received. It was a barrel of herrings. In 1077, Parliament formally discontinued payment of itself but the practice had been gradually lapsing for some time for ten years earlier Pepys had mented the disappearance of the paid member, "so the Parliament is become a company of men unable to give account for the interest of the place they serve for." The old paid member was very much the servant of the House. He dared be absent only by permission of the speaker, on penalty of a fine equal to about fifty or sixty pounds of our money in addition to the stoppage of his wages; while imprisonment was at times substitute. Further the lie-abeds who appeared at the House later than 8 a. m., and so missed prayers were penalised, "not even the Speaker being exempt from the order as to attendance or payment of penalty in case of remissness.

THE OLD WORLD AND THE NEW.

Basing their legislative forms upon those of the Mother of Parliaments, our Colonies have revived on custom of her youth. They all pay their members. Australia allots her Senators and members of the House of Representatives £400 a year without distinction. New Zealand differentiates. The duties of the Lower House being of a more exacting description than those of the Upper, its members receive £240 annually as against the £150 paid to those of the other assembly. Senators of the Dominion Parliament are liberally rewarded with £300 a year salary, and expenses at the rate of £2 per day during session, with a maximum of £300. Cape Colony is not so open-handed, its Legislative Council and House of Assembly drawing only a guinea a day per man. Regulations as to railway fares differ. In some of the States in Australia they are allowed. But the United States does these things in the most princely fashion. Each member of the House of Representatives, as well as every senator, is paid £1,000 per year with the liberal addition of tenpence per mile for travelling expenses between Washington and his constituency and ten shillings a week for stationery?

PROFESSIONAL LEGISLATORS.

The term "professional politician" is hateful in the ears of an Englishmen. They are not so squeamish on the Continent. There the making of the laws is not less a profession than the administering of them. Spain and Italy alone do not remunerate their legislators direct. On the other hand, travelling expenses and other privileges attach to the office. Members of both the French Houses have £1 per day, which places them on an equality in the matter with their Austrain contemporaries. The Belgian representative is four guineas a week the richer for his office; members of both the Portuguese Houses are content with twenty five shillings weekly. Switzerland awards its national councillors half a guinea a day; those of the Council of State realising a couple of guineas a week.

CONCERNING CORN CAWS.

The pending remission of the duty levided on corn makes it interesting to reflect that for a great number of years the Government of the country was chiefly concerned to prevent the exportation of corn, and heavy duties were imposed to this end. In the hundred years following 1570, no fewer than eight Acts were passed regulating the export tax. It was not until 1814 that exportation was permitted without duty. The Corn Laws of 1815 prohibited importation when the price was below 80s. per quarter. The first motion to consider the repeal of the duty was defeated by 154 votes to 12, and the second by 194 to 6. Cabinet meetings of those times were not more unanimous than are those of to-day. At one meeting of the Ministry which had the matter under discussion, Lord Melville put his back to the door. "Now," he said, "is it to lower the price of corn or isn't it? It is not much matter what we say, but, mind, we must all say the same?"

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Are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials containing 60 doses. CUTICURA PILLS are alterative, antiseptic, tonic, and digestive, and beyond question the purest, sweetest, most successful and economical blood and skin purifiers, humour cures, and tonic-digestives, yet compounded.

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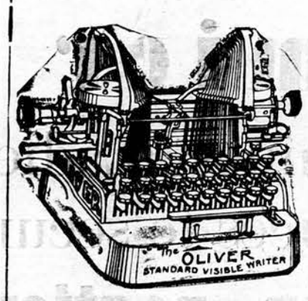

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Is absolutely the Purest and Best Beverage. It Purifies the Blood.

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are the best remedy for, and most certain preventatives of gout, rheumatic gout, suppressed gout, renal calculi of uric acid, irritable bladder caused by acid urine, acidity, heartburn, and intestinal and liver disorders. They not only prevent the outward manifestation of the disease, but cure by going direct to the seat of the mischief and removing the exciting cause. They dissolve uric acid in all forms, hence their power.

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are not ordinary Effervescent Citrate of Lithia Tablets, but a special combination of Lithia Salts made only by us, and far more effective than any other preparation for the cure of Gouty Affections.

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are therefore recommended on the grounds of convenience, portability, pleasantness and efficacy. Take care, however, that the label bears the name of ALFRED BISHOP, inventor of all effervescent preparations, and accept no imitations or substitutes however plausibly recommended.

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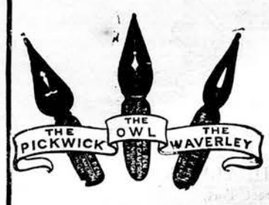

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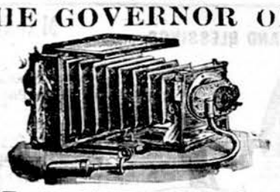

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ESTABLISHED 1878.

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IN every civilized country, with the present needs of life and increased business activity, a good, durable and absolutely reliable Time-keeper is an article of actual necessity. Bad or indifferent Watches, made only for show, may meet the wants of ignorant or poor people; but even amongst this class, a better article, which can be thoroughly relied on, is gradually replacing the Watch usually found in the Bazaar which has hitherto been made only to sell and then put aside after its quality as a Time-keeper has been tried and found wanting.

THE USEFULNESS OF A WATCH DOES NOT NECESSARILY DEPEND UPON ITS COST, AND TOO OFTEN THE PRICE ASKED DOES NOT REPRESENT ITS QUALITY. Therefore it must necessarily be to the advantage of purchasers generally to obtain accurate information, which will enable them easily to select a Watch of better make and most suitable for their requirements.

The manufacture of reliable and specially made Watches in Switzerland, such as those THE MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY has put before the public during the past few years, has gone through a radical change. Extensive buildings have recently been erected and an improved plant put in. With the aid of a large invested capital and "up to date" machinery, of the most perfect accuracy, worked by competent Engineers and skilled workmen, the most perfect Watches have been successfully turned out. These Watches are greatly above the average, and are put before buyers at prices within the reach of almost all classes. Every appliance that genius could devise and science suggest to make these Watches the most reliable and lasting has been made use of. Master minds in Mechanics have given their ripest thought to the perfection of the design and improvement of the parts. Special training in Horologic l Technical Schools has produced those who are masters of every phase of the finest machine work, and such men we employ continuously producing the various parts of our Watches, with the result that the MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches are as near perfection as they possibly can be. We have paid particular attention to every part of the Lever Escapement as well as the Adjusting and [illegible] to such a degree that further improvement can scarcely be looked for, [illegible] each article turned out, [illegible] we claim for our products, and nothing passes out of our Factory that does not come up to the Standard we [illegible]

In addition to their general utility, all Watches should have a neat appearance and be pleasing to the eye. The taste of the better class of buyers in European countries is rapidly being acquired for Flat-shaped Watches, whilst signs are not wanting in India, that a demand exists for the same style, and this form of Watch must shortly supersede the clumsy articles so often put before the public. THE MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches are being made in accordance with the modern taste for a flat or extra flat Watch which does not bulge unnecessarily in the pocket.

The whole Manufature of THE MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches is carried on under one roof, that is to say, in one Establishment, where the rough metals, the steel and brass for the movements of the solid Nickel, and the Silver and Gold for the cases are selected, tested, and prepared for use, as well as the manufacture, finishing, timing and rating of the various qualities and styles. Each Watch has to go through about 600 operations before being ready for export, most of them being of extreme delicacy. Relative cheapness can, therefore, be accounted for by the economy which results from the employment of the most skilled labour and the perfect automatic machinery and tools used in every branch, and also by the great division of the work which permits a vast quantity of the same parts being turned out cheaply as well as with the highest degree of excellence in workmanship.

The cheaper makes of MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches are regulated on 2 positions viz., with "pendant up" and "dial up," whilst the higher grades are examined in 4 positions, variations being corrected before the Watches are allowed to pass out. The movements of this quality are fitted with Expansion and Compensating balances, Breguet hair springs and Philips curves which secure exact timing within a few seconds in the various positions in which they are tested.

Lastly, but not least, we are manufacturing, for the most exacting amongst our Constituents, a very high class Watch accompanied by an Observatory Certificate, Class A, testifying by recorded notes and independent witnesses as to the real value of each of these Watches.

We take special pride in trying to perfect our manufactures, whilst experience and long residence in India has made it clear to us that another great improvement connected with the accurate time-keeping of Watches for long periods in this country has been realised by us, by the use of our specially made Watch-oil, for the lubrication of their active parts. THE MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches may generally be relied on to go for 3 to 5 years before cleaning is necessary.

We claim that no better Watches have ever been offered to the public in this country, whether judged by our price list or by all-round attractiveness than those now being sold by

THE MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY.

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,

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Flat-shaped "Meridian Watch Co.'s Watches.

Description: As per Illustration.

Keyless, ¾ plate, lever movement, chronometer balance, hardened balance spring, hard enamel dial, perfectly adjusted, regulated and examined.

				Nickel Silver. Rs.	Stg. Silver. Rs.
No. A	OPEN-FACE	11	Ruby Jewels	12	15
„ B.	„ „	15	„ „ compensating balance.	14	20
„ C.	HUNTING	15	„ „ chronometer balance.	20	25
„ D.	½ HUNTING	15	„ „ chronometer balance.	23	28
„ E.	HUNTING	15	„ „ compensating balance.	28	30
„ F.	½ HUNTING	15	„ „ compensating balance.	30	33
„ G.	OPEN-FACED, with *Observatory Certificate.*			—	40
„ H.	½ HUNTING	„	„ „	—	45

	14 Carat Gold.	18 Carat Gold.
R. OPEN-FACE FULL JEWELLED	42	50
S. HUNTING „ „	58	65
T. ½ HUNTING „ „	60	68

WARRANTED 3 AND 4 YEARS

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L.	„ „	15	„ „ ...	„ 21
M.	„ „	15	„ „ pendant hand setting	„ 24
N.	„ HUNTING	11	„ „ „	„ 26
O.	„ SEMI HUNTING	11	„ „ „	„ 28
P.	„ HUNTING	15	„ „ compensating balance	„ 28
Q.	„ SEMI HUNTING	15	„ „ „	„ 30

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U.	OPEN-FACE	„	„ HEAVY CASE ...	70

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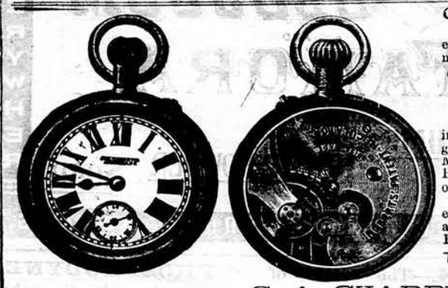

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Our **ROBERTS** cylinder at **Rs. 5.**

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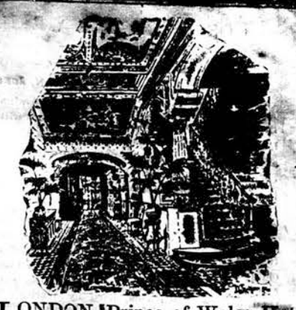

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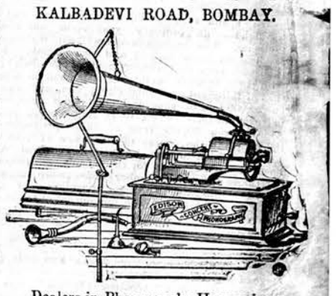

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is quite distinct from any other. It

possesses the remarkable property of rendering Milk

with which it is mixed when used,

quite easy of Digestion

by INFANTS and INVALIDS.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

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To give a person suffering from Headache or Neuralgia is to use a remedy that will give instant relief. Like a touch of the wizard's wand, **Little's Oriental Balm** acts on these painful disorders. The effects are simply marvellous. One application and the pain subsides as if by magic. For that inveterate "misery in the head," there is now an unfailing cure as thousands of sufferers can testify.

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